BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
2003 ANNUAL REPORT

Mission Statement

We dedicate ourselves to work in partnerhsip with the community,
to fight crime, reduce fear and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods.
Our mission is neighborhood policing.

The Values of the Boston Police Department

1. Guarantee the Constitutional Rights of All Citizens
2. Maintain the Highest Standards of Honesty and Integrity
3. Promote Professionalism of the Boston Police Department and the Neighborhoods
4. Enhance the Working Relationship between the Department and the Neighborhoods
5. Improve the Quality of Life in our Neighborhoods

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2003 At A Glance

Boston Police Department

1854	Organized
2,044	Sworn Officers
796	Civilian Personnel
$211 Million	Budget
43	Median Age
17	Mean Years of Service
21	Facilities
698	Patrol Vehicles
77	Specialty/Support Vehicles
70	Motorcycles
8	Water Craft
12	Horses/Ponies
13	Canines
625,102	Total Calls Recorded
325,128	E-911 Calls
19,173	Call Screening (Non-Emergency)
100,054	Wireless 911 Calls
48,672	Abandoned 911 Calls
40	Foreign Languages
422	Special Events Policed

City of Boston

1630	Founded
Mayor/City Council	Government
$1.8 billion	City Budget
48.9 Sq. Miles	Area
19.27%	Open Space
28	Altitude (in feet above sea level)
50.6 F.	Average Annual Temperature
45.89	Rainfall (in Inches)
589,141	Resident Population
2 Million	Daytime Population
$59,284	Average Annual Income
1 per 288 Residents	Police Officer Population Ratio
$680.65	Public Safety Spending per Capita
12,048	Population Density
270,798	Registered Voters
$340,000	Average Median Selling Price for Homes
$11.01	Residential Property Tax per 1K
$31.49	Commercial Property Tax per 1K
784	Paved Streets (miles)
1,500	Sidewalks (miles)
541	Parks & Recreation Facilities
21,386	Private/Parochial School Population
60,300	Public School Population
$10,379	Per-Pupil Spending
139	Public Schools
15	Charter Schools
72	Non-Public Schools
13	Pilot Schools
41	Colleges & Universities
21	Hospitals
2	Major Daily Newspapers
9	Television Outlets
1.2 Million Boardings Daily	MBTA Travelers
140	Languages Spoken in Boston Homes
More than 100 Types	Ethnicity in Boston

Dear Fellow Bostonians:

As you will read, 2003 was another milestone year for the City of Boston. Last year we reduced Boston's homicide rate by 35%, while also bringing its overall crime rate down to one of the lowest points in several decades. Much of this progress stems from the steady gains made by the Boston Police Department. Boston continues to be one of America's most livable cities.

Some of the Boston Police Department's community policing methods have been emulated around the world. Bostonians feel very safe in their city. They also have great confidence in their police force. There are many partnerships between residents and the police. The 1,221 Crime Watches in neighborhoods throughout Boston are just one example.

2003 was a challenging year. The national recession forced us to do more with less. However, the Boston Police Department responded to this challenge with great success. Public safety was never in jeopardy. Commissioner Evans did an outstanding job leading the Boston Police Department for ten years. His leadership was to be admired. I know Commissioner O'Toole will lead the Department with the same enthusiasm and dedication. She has already shown a leadership style that is inclusive.

Boston is still growing and still flourishing. 2004 will be one of the most exciting years Boston has ever seen. The Democratic National Convention will give us the opportunity to showcase our city internationally. I look forward to working with the Boston Police Department and with the people of Boston to make this event an outstanding success.

America's birthplace is Boston. The seeds of democracy were planted and cultivated here. I commend Commissioner O'Toole and the Boston Police for their daily professionalism and courage as they carry these ideals on behalf of us all.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Menino

Mayor of Boston

Dear Fellow Bostonians:

History and tradition have always been important themes in Boston. So, I consider it to be a special honor and a privilege to return to the Boston Police Department as its 38th Police Commissioner, and to do so during the 150th anniversary of its founding in 1854.

As you'll see in this Annual Report, the men and women of the Boston Police Department, both civilian and sworn, do much each day to make Boston a safer place to live, work, and visit. As a result, during 2003, overall Part I Crime in Boston fell by 2%. Violent crimes such as rape and attempted rape decreased by 29%, and homicide by 35%. These positive numbers helped to keep our overall Part I and Violent Crime statistics at levels which continue to be lower than those we've seen in Boston for more than 30 years.

Looking forward, it is important to note that our Department is currently undergoing some positive changes. We're planning for the future and continually improving our training, equipment, and facilities. We're also continuing to develop effective new prevention, intervention and enforcement measures. Our core mission however, remains the same: to work together with the community to fight crime, reduce fear, and improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods.

We've achieved excellence in the past, but our challenge today is to continue to build upon our strengths to provide the very best in public safety services for all of our citizens. In doing so, we now face several new and very real challenges, both as a Department and as a community. These include: re-invigorating our community policing efforts, reinforcing our homeland security preparations and doing everything we can to develop and capitalize on the qualities of leadership, diligence and creativity already embodied in our personnel.

As a Department, we continue to both need and appreciate your active involvement in these efforts. We encourage your continued participation and look forward to working with you in the coming year to make Boston the safest city it can be.

Sincerely,

Kathleen M. O'Toole

Kathleen M. O'Toole
Police Commissioner

Office of the Police Commissioner

(617) 343-4500

The Office of the Police Commissioner includes:

- **Community Disorders Unit**
- **Graphic Arts Unit**
- **Office of Administrative Hearings**
- **Office of Communications**
- **Office of Family Assistance**
- **Office of Labor Relations**
- **Office of the Legal Advisor**
- **Office of Media Relations**
- **Office of Research and Evaluation**
- **Office of Strategic Planning and Resource Development**
- **Security Unit**

Providing excellence in public safety services for the citizens of Boston is a full time job, not only for BPD's officers, but also for those who work with them to provide key leadership and support functions through the Department's Office of the Police Commissioner. The ever-changing complexities of policing in a large, urban setting also require strong capabilities in research, policy development, planning, community and employee relations and several other related disciplines.

To successfully conduct these varied activities, OPC staff members work closely with their colleagues throughout the Department, as well as with diverse individuals, agencies and organizations in law enforcement, the local business community and all levels of government. Together they work to achieve the Department's overall mission of fighting crime, reducing fear and improving the quality of life in Boston's neighborhoods. During 2003, some of these collaborative efforts included:

The Office of Strategic Planning and Resource Development (OSPRD) administered the Department's Violence Prevention Grants program. Now in its fifth year, the program again awarded $500,000 to 46 community-based partner organizations who share common goals with the Department via a competitive screening process. Grantees use these awards to fund a diverse set of neighborhood-based crime prevention programs throughout the community.

OSPRD secured and managed an additional $25 million in new and continuing program grants from federal, state and private donors for the Department. These included a $1 million grant for Dorchester's Domestic Violence Court demonstration project and a $175,000 Boston Foundation grant in support of "Boston Strategy II" initiatives.

The OPC Security Unit hosted and provided dignitary protection for a number of high ranking visiting and local officials including: Mayors, Congressmen and law enforcement representatives from across the country, as well as visiting delegations from Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and many others.

The Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) briefed the Commissioner and senior command staff at bi-monthly Crime Analysis Meetings. District-based staff throughout the Department also received detailed crime summary data at regularly scheduled Roll Call briefings. ORE personnel provided research and other technical support for the Department's Unsolved Shooting Project, Personnel Analysis Meetings and several of the Department's ongoing domestic preparedness initiatives.

ORE staff worked directly with: the Youth Violence Strike Force, District Commands, the Street Workers program, the Department of Youth Services, Probation, Parole, the Boston Housing Authority Police, and the District Attorney's Office as part of the Department's Gang Assessment Project. Through this cooperative effort, ORE helped to successfully identify and categorize gangs in Boston, and their relationship to each other, in ways that are increasingly useful to investigators and prosecutors.

Community Disorders Unit personnel investigated a total of 291 bias-motivated cases in 2003. Down from

the 331 cases investigated in 2002, this represents a 12 percent decrease in bias-motivated cases in Boston's neighborhoods.

The Office of Media Relations (OMR) fielded thousands of inquiries in 2003, both from media outlets all over the world, as well as local citizens. These included phone, email and written requests for statistics, Freedom of Information Act documents and other BPD-related information. OMR also held dozens of press conferences, generated nearly 200 press releases and hosted 20 new "Call the Cops" shows televised live throughout Boston on the Boston Neighborhood Network.

Active and retired BPD personnel who have been injured, disabled, or in times of bereavement, as well as their family members continued to receive support from OPC's Office of Family Assistance (OFA) in 2003. OFA also worked closely with related services groups such as the Boston Retired Police Officers Association and the Massachusetts Chapter of Concerns of Police Survivors.

Graphic Arts Unit personnel continued to work closely with BPD's investigative personnel to aid in suspect identification and prosecution. Among their most effective efforts in this area were numerous witness-generated suspect renderings, as well as wanted posters created from crime scene video images and other sources. Courtroom presentations were also facilitated via highly detailed visual aids, depicting aerial and other useful views of crime scenes, close-ups of vehicles, weapons, etc.

The ORE once again conducted a Boston Public Safety Survey of citizens' views on crime and other neighborhood-related issues, as they have every other year since 1995. Among their findings in the 2003 Survey:

- 39% of the respondents indicated that they knew the police officers who work in their neighborhoods by name or face,
- 69% of the respondents indicated that they believe that the BPD is open to citizens' criticism or suggestions,
- 72% of the respondents indicated that they had a favorable opinion of the BPD,
- 74% of the respondents indicated that they felt safe out alone in their neighborhoods at night, and
- 82% of the respondents felt confident about the Boston Police Department's ability to prevent and solve crime.

Bureau of Administrative Services

Bureau Chief William J. Good, III
(617) 343-4577

The Bureau of Administrative Services includes:

- **Facilities Management Division**
- **Finance Division**
- **Fleet Management Division**
- **Human Resources Division**
- **Information Technology Division**
- **Licensing Division**
- **Property Management Division**

The Bureau of Administrative Services (BAS) provides a wide range of services to the public and other Department employees. From issuing licenses, to installing state of the art technology, to delivering the Department mail, BAS personnel consistently focus on providing high levels of customer service, professionalism and sound management for the Department's resources.

BAS's Finance Division successfully managed fiscal resources totaling in excess of $250 million during 2003, a time of economic and budgetary uncertainty for the Department, the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Finance personnel worked closely with supervisors throughout the Department to insure that it would continue to achieve its core mission within the budget. This fiscal responsibility also involved: supervision of grant monies, custodianship of seized funds, the successful execution of all contracts, the collection of funds owed to the Department and timely processing of a payroll for more than 3,000 employees.

After creating an extensive data warehouse, BAS's Information Technology Division (ITD) trained investigators throughout the Department in its use. This huge cache of information draws on several existing data sources, including: the Computer Aided Dispatch System, the Incident Tracking System and the Department's arrest Booking System. An interactive, link-analysis and data-mining software tool known as COPLINK connects these various sources. The new network allows investigators to quickly query data on any person, address, vehicle or other piece of on-line information stored throughout the Department in seconds. New use-of-force data is also being gathered from every arrest, along with demographics on vehicle stops and threshold inquiries. As time passes, this new data will be helpful in monitoring and improving how the Department interacts with Boston's increasingly diverse population.

Similarly, ITD staff worked with numerous partners to create and implement a new Criminal Alien Identification System in 2003. Its purpose is to identify criminal aliens arrested in Boston with current orders for deportation against them, as well as others who had already been deported, but returned to this country illegally. The partnership involved a close collaboration among the BPD, the FBI, Immigration and Enforcement, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office and the Commonwealth's Probation Department. Together they were able to successfully identify 108 criminal aliens prior to their arraignment, as well as an additional 2,113 individuals who required additional attention from immigration officials.

For many citizens, the Public Service, Licensing and Hackney Carriage Units located in Headquarters provide one of their first opportunities to interact with the Boston Police Department. Business transactions such as paying a fee, getting a permit, applying for a license or requesting a copy of a report can be accomplished with ease at one of the first floor, lobby-area service windows. During 2003, services included: background investigations and testing for 1,000 new and 5,700 existing taxi drivers, as well as, the inspection and licensing of 101 sightseeing vehicles, and 300 drivers of such vehicles. As part of this function, over 260 citizen complaints about vendor services were investigated.

The Human Resources Division (HRD) continued its efforts to provide BPD employees with a safe and healthy workplace via 2,500 mandatory drug tests and nearly 4,000 medical exams and physician consultations. HRD personnel selected and

processed the 57 new student officers who entered Boston's Police Academy in October. They also recruited applicants for the Police Department's Cadet Program and continued their ongoing efforts to reduce injured officer incidents by 15%. HRD staff coordinated BPD's participation in the Quinn Bill educational benefits program by processing over 1,300 officers' documentation(s), to secure their compliance with State guidelines.

BAS's Property Management Division in Hyde Park houses the Property Unit as well as the Department's Evidence Division, a records storage facility and the Department's historic Archives. As one of their most important functions, its personnel manage the Department's ongoing body armor replacement program. The body armor replacement program provides each officer with personal body armor every five years. In December of 2003, BPD's Records and Archives Manager published a pictorial account of the Department's history. The book helped to kick off celebrations of the Boston Police Department's "First In the Nation" status during its 150th anniversary year in 2004.

The Fleet Management Division is responsible for all transportation related functions within the Police Department. Included are the acquisition, distribution, maintenance and disposal of all BPD motor vehicles. Fleet is responsible for 915 vehicles categorized into three distinct classifications: Marked Patrol Vehicles, Unmarked Vehicles and Specialized Equipment. This last category includes marked and unmarked motorcycles, the mobile Field Command Post, Crime Scene Investigation Vehicles and all police watercraft. In 2003, Fleet completed over 12,000 work orders; performed 7,000 preventive maintenance inspections and services and also managed the Ford Motor Warranty Recovery Program, which reimburses Fleet for all warranty work completed.

The Facilities Management Division is responsible for the care, maintenance and development of over 900,000 square feet of space in Boston Police Department buildings throughout the City of Boston. The mission of the Division is to serve the Department's varying constituencies while providing facilities and space for innovative programs and modern design technology.

Bureau of Investigative Services

Superintendent John F. Gallagher
(617) 343-4497

The Bureau of Investigative Services (BIS) includes:

- **Drug Control Division**
- **Forensic Technology Division**
- **Homicide Unit**
- **Investigative Planning Division**
- **Major Investigations Division**

Innovative strategies and close collaboration with a variety of law enforcement partners each contributed to a significant number of accomplishments by BIS personnel during 2003.

The Homicide Unit investigated 39 homicides and 155 life-threatening incidents in 2003. This represents a decline of 35% citywide when compared with 60 such incidents in 2002. In addition to these investigations, the Homicide Unit also examines all suspicious deaths (fire, SIDS, etc.), life-threatening incidents and motor vehicle fatalities. In April of 2003, Homicide Unit investigators were also tasked with responsibility for the Department's new Firearms Discharge Investigations Team (please see page 11) or FDIT, which investigates all incidents involving a firearm discharge by Boston Police personnel.

Since the tragic events of September 11, 2001, public safety agencies throughout the nation have had to re-evaluate how law enforcement, public health, emergency management and fire and rescue agencies can all work together as effectively as possible. In 2003, BPD's investigative personnel continued to play key roles in how the Department plans for and responds to these kinds of critical incidents. These ongoing efforts included extensive intelligence gathering, analysis and information sharing. BIS staff also identified new techniques and technologies to aid in detecting a potential terrorist attacks and continued to play leadership roles in advisory groups such as the U.S. Attorney's Anti-Terrorism Advisory Committee, and coordinated liaison activities with numerous federal agencies.

Another part of the Department's enhanced anti-terrorism preparations involved the revision of its field interrogation procedures. This newly developed Field Interrogation, Observation, Frisk and/or Search Report, or FIOFS system, enables officers to capture and archive detailed information each time they perform any type of field interrogation (traffic stops, witness interviews, etc.). The FIOFS system can be used to track any suspicious activity that may suggest terrorism, or to perform data analysis for intelligence and prevention purposes by accessing as many as 75,000 existing reports on various forms of criminal activity.

BIS also developed and implemented a strategic plan to address the growing number of robbery and burglary incidents citywide. This simple plan effectively employed the principles of prevention, intervention and enforcement to:

- Create a multi-media robbery-prevention presentation for commercial business owners. These presentations were developed in cooperation with the Bureau of Field Services, the Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit and the Office of Research and Evaluation.
- Research all outstanding court warrants for suspects wanted on robbery and burglary charges and then,
- Implement effective apprehension strategies in cooperation with BPD's own YVSF Warrant Apprehension Team, as well as, the Probation and Parole Departments.
- Develop a software program that will capture local pawnshop data. This new search capability will significantly aid investigators in finding and tracking stolen property taken during robberies and burglaries.

BIS also formed an advisory group to develop strategies for a new Robbery/Burglary Suppression Task Force. All district and unit detective supervisors meet together as part of this group once a month. They share intelligence, discuss strategies and solicit input from other agencies. They also focus on "hot spot" areas through surveillance and joint investigations, debrief offenders and develop informants, recover stolen property, solicit tips from the general public and work with the District Attorney's Office to prosecute habitual offenders.

The Boston Police Crime Laboratory has been on-line with CODIS (Combined DNA Index System), a national DNA database sponsored by the FBI, since the fall of 2000. In just 3 years of use, more than 550 unsolved Boston cases with usable DNA profiles have already been entered into it. To date, 84 of the cases entered have identified a suspect through a CODIS hit.

To accommodate the evaluation of such large amounts of investigative information, a new partnership was formed between the Crime Lab, BPD homicide investigators and the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office (SCDAO). This new partnership evaluates when and how the Crime Lab can release DNA database information for analysis by BPD and SCDAO investigators. Since the pool of DNA database information continues to grow rapidly, these new collaborations should significantly aid local law enforcement in realizing the full investigative and prosecutorial potential of the CODIS database in the future.

The Crime Lab also continued to work on a large project involving the examination of unsolved rape cases from 1984-1993. This project has been largely funded by a federal grant awarded to the Lab for this purpose during 2002. Over 500 "no suspect" sexual assault cases have been screened and evaluated for DNA profiling. To date, nearly 25 % of those with usable DNA evidence have been successfully linked to already existing DNA profiles. Subsequent DNA database searches via CODIS also resulted in 14 "hits" linking evidence from these unsolved cases to a previously convicted offender.

Neighborhood Policing Used to Fight Substance Abuse

During 2003, Bureau of Investigative Services personnel used federal grant monies to develop and implement a comprehensive, community-based program designed to combat substance-abuse problems in neighborhoods throughout Boston. This multi-faceted effort placed a particularly strong emphasis on diminishing heroin addiction through multiple prevention, intervention and enforcement measures.

One promising project in South Boston used a program modeled on the previous success of BPD's Cease Fire prevention and intervention program. Working closely with the community, officers tracked and investigated numerous drug cases. Where appropriate, many of these were handled by a team of social workers, including a substance abuse specialist, as well as a district-based social worker and supervisor. Housing these resources within BPD facilities is one important part of the Youth Service Providers Network, a program that operates in partnership with the Boys and Girls Clubs of Boston. Under its auspices, social workers provide referral services and counseling to individuals and families, including improved access to treatment centers and other healthcare providers. During the first six months of 2003 alone, these specialists saw 113 clients with heroin problems.

Though successful thus far, optimizing the program's ability to eliminate heroin use will require several important additional steps. These include: creating an increased availability of outpatient/inpatient treatment services, developing even closer collaborative relationships with existing care providers, and exploring the most effective means of aftercare and post-treatment follow-up. BPD is currently working with groups throughout the community to address these ongoing needs.

At the same time, Drug Control Units throughout the City have implemented strong enforcement strategies which have focused primarily on daytime street-level heroin distribution. Targeting known distribution sites, initiatives such as "Operation Juggernaut" totaled 51 heroin-related arrests in a single, citywide sweep. Similar investigations gathered detailed information on marketing centers, delivery vehicles and dealers' sources of supply. This information is shared citywide on a monthly basis via regularly scheduled intelligence meetings and with other local and national law enforcement partners, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI, the New England High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area group (NEHIDTA) and the District and US Attorney's Offices.

During 2003 Department representatives also appeared before the Massachusetts Legislature to advocate the passage of important new pieces of legislation. One would improve the exchange of intelligence and information concerning deaths from drug overdoses. Massachusetts is currently one of only 4 states in the country where Medical Examiner's Offices are not obligated to share information they develop via toxicology and autopsy reports directly with the police. If passed into law, the new legislation would help police departments to better monitor trends in drug distribution and facilitate the prosecution of individuals who provide narcotics that cause the death of another. A similar proposal would also mandate that every physician treating an injury caused by the discharge of a firearm report such cases at once to law enforcement authorities.

Firearm Incidents Given Comprehensive Review

In April of 2003, the Department officially created a new Firearm Discharge Investigation Team, or FDIT. Its aim is to provide an investigative process that is both comprehensive in scope and timely in its completion for all incidents involving a firearm discharge by Boston Police personnel. This investigative capability is particularly important because of the potential impact incidents involving deadly force can have on police-community relations.

The FDIT is based within the Homicide Unit but is comprised of investigators from units throughout Boston. Members are on-call 24 hours a day and have received extensive training. FDIT investigators can develop shooting reconstructions and map bullet trajectories using trigonometric ratios, impact analysis and distance and angle measuring equipment. They have also been trained on issues such as critical incident amnesia and memory distortion, as well as, officers' possible stress reactions to lethal force encounters.

In addition to training, the FDIT also employs state-of-the art equipment and software to produce three-dimensional images of shooting scenes using precise measurements of angles and distances. In collaboration with the BPD Graphics Arts Unit, investigators can also use technology to create forensic animations of critical incidents and immersive 360° photography to further aid their investigations.

Two levels of FDIT response have been established, depending upon the severity of each incident. Assignment of a "Blue Team" occurs for all discharges not resulting in death, injury, or significant property damage. This includes all firearm discharges resulting in the killing of a dangerous or injured animal, and all less-lethal force ("bean bag") discharges.

A larger group of investigators responds to incidents resulting in death or injury. This "Red Team" is composed of a Lead Investigator, an on-scene Incident Coordinator and four investigative teams divided by function: Crime Scene, Intelligence, Interviews and Organizational.

Within thirty days of a discharge incident, the FDIT Lead Investigator submits a comprehensive, detailed report. It does not make recommendations regarding any disciplinary issues, but can significantly aid the Department's Use of Force Review Board in determining if there are any policy, training or disciplinary issues that will need to be explored further.

Bureau of Professional Development

Superintendent Robert P. Dunford
(617) 343-4955

The Bureau of Professional Development includes:

- **Training & Education Division (Boston Police Academy)**
- **Regional Roundtables on Ethics and Integrity (RRT)**
- **Regional Community Policing Institute of New England (RCPI/NE)**

The Bureau of Professional Development staff continued to focus on keeping the Department's officers trained in the most up to date tactics, techniques and technologies in 2003. In addition to developing several new training modules, they created comprehensive plans and exercises to prepare for the Democratic Party's National Convention in Boston during 2004. In all, Academy staff members provided instruction in nearly two-dozen different subject areas. They also taught nearly 5,000 students, from the Boston Police Department as well as a number of outside agencies and community partner organizations.

In March, a comprehensive new Use of Force Training curriculum was implemented. Its first phase included mandatory firearms qualification, as well as additional exercises developed to simulate actual life-or-death incidents faced by BPD officers during recent years. The second phase simulated scenarios from more routine police functions, such as motor vehicle stops. Several different situations were used to challenge officers' decision-making skills, threat perception/ assessment and judgment while engaging them in encounters that were as close to real life as possible. The exercises not only reviewed the proper level of force appropriate for each circumstance, but also reinforced officers' knowledge of Department Rules and Procedures, state and constitutional law, proper patrol tactics and self-defense techniques.

During July and August, a new unit-specific training curriculum was implemented for officers in the Drug Control Unit and Youth Violence Strike Force. This training was known as S.W.E.T., or Search Warrant Execution Training. It focused on the execution of search warrants by these plain-clothes officers and followed a real-life scenario format similar to the Use of Force Training noted above.

Patrol Officers and Patrol Supervisors also received extensive, ongoing Public Order Training. This training allows officers to practice effective tactics for monitoring and controlling large groups of protesters, while also protecting the protesters' safety and constitutional rights. Its command, coordination and communications techniques have already proved effective in dealing with large crowds and is an important part of the Department's convention-related deployment plans for events at sites throughout Boston.

During October, 60 new Student Officers entered the Police Academy. In addition to completing the Basic Recruit Curriculum, this class will participate in 80 hours of firearm instruction, as well as new reality-based training with *Simunition* and *Range 3000* weapons. They will also need to demonstrate their proficiency in Patrol Tactics, Defensive Tactics, Emergency Driving, appropriate Use of Force, and Neighborhood Policing. Over the course of 29 weeks, they will receive more than 1,100 hours of training prior to graduating from the Academy, and will then continue their initial on the job training with Field Training Officers in districts throughout Boston.

A number of other specialized in-service training courses were conducted throughout the year. As part of their firearm re-qualification course, the Department's supervisory personnel were also qualified in use of the Less-Lethal Shotgun. Other topics included: Accurate Eyewitness Evidence,

"Active Shooter" intervention training, CPR/AED re-certification, Crime Scene Reconstruction and Hostage Negotiation.

During 2003, RCPI-NE offered 18 executive level seminars to chiefs and other law enforcement senior policy-makers throughout New England. Ongoing courses included subject areas such as: Use of Force in a Community Policing Environment, Citizen Complaint Intake and Investigation, Early Identification and Intervention Systems and Racial Profiling: Issues and Dilemmas. RCPI joined with the Middlesex County Sheriff's Office to provide these classes to their command staff, as well as police agencies throughout Middlesex County. They also performed a needs assessment for other police departments all over New England, which resulted in the development of a new ethics course for law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

Bureau of Internal Investigations

Superintendent Thomas A. Dowd
(617) 343-4526

The Bureau of Internal Investigations includes:

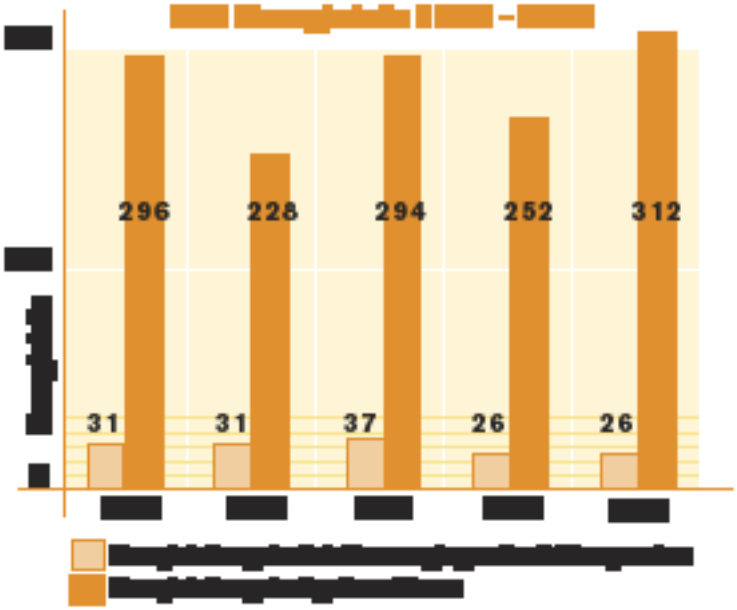
- **Anti-Corruption Division**
- **Auditing & Review Division**
- **Internal Affairs Division**
- **Recruit Investigation Unit**

Throughout 2003, the Bureau of Internal Investigations continued its work to enforce and enhance the standards of professional conduct required of all Department employees. BII personnel are actively engaged in all efforts to enforce not only BPD's own Rules & Procedures, but also all applicable state and federal regulations, grant funding requirements and matters of criminal law where necessary. They conduct regular audits and actively identify and investigate all alleged incidents of misconduct as quickly and comprehensively as possible. They also seek to correct and eliminate such problems through counseling, training or discipline as needed.

Serious cases of misconduct or corruption can also sometimes result in the termination of Department employees. Ultimately these measures, though necessarily stringent at times, effectively serve to support the hard working and dedicated majority of the Department's personnel throughout the City. By recognizing and learning from the mistakes or misdeeds of the few, the reputation of the entire Department is that much better protected, preserved and strengthened.

The Recruit Investigations Unit (RIU) underwent significant improvements during 2003. As its name implies, this Unit is responsible for investigating applicants as part of the lengthy hiring process necessary to become a police officer. RIU now utilizes the latest technology, coupled with the expertise of its investigators, to gather the most comprehensive background information possible on all applicants. At the same time, the process itself has also been modified to elicit additional participation from each applicant. These requirements help the investigators to find the best possible employees, while also shortening the time necessary to process each candidate.

In February of 2003, the Boston Police Department initiated a new Use of Force Reporting System. It requires all police officers to electronically report the level of force they have used each time they place an individual under arrest. This comprehensive use of force database provides a number of benefits, for both the Department and its officers. Command Staff members on the Use of Force Policy Review Board can now review this data on a regular basis to evaluate trends, identify areas for possible improvement and develop any training necessary to address deficiencies. The Department can also monitor and track levels of force used by an individual officer or unit, by location, by time of day, etc. As more data is collected, it will also be used to ensure that supervisory reporting requirements are satisfied in a timely basis.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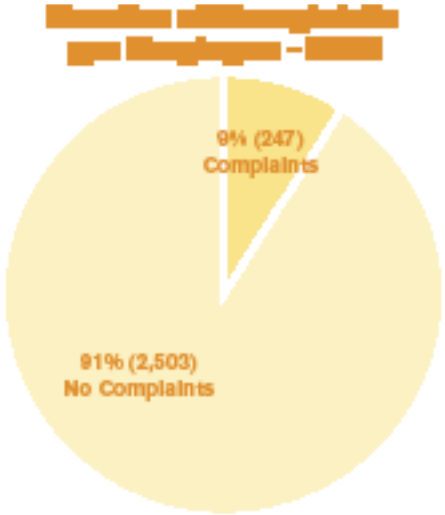
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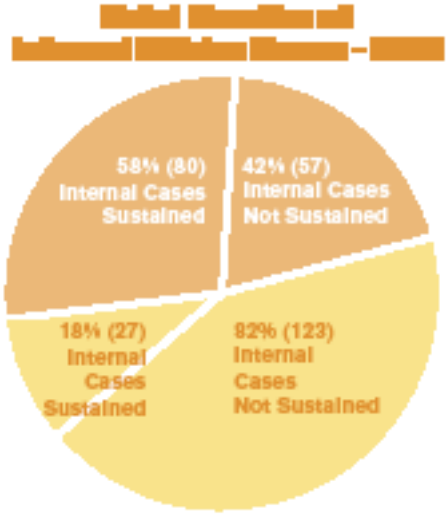
Complaints
91% (2,503)
No Complaints


58% (80)
Internal Cases
Sustained
42% (57)
Internal Cases
Not Sustained
18% (27)
Internal
Cases
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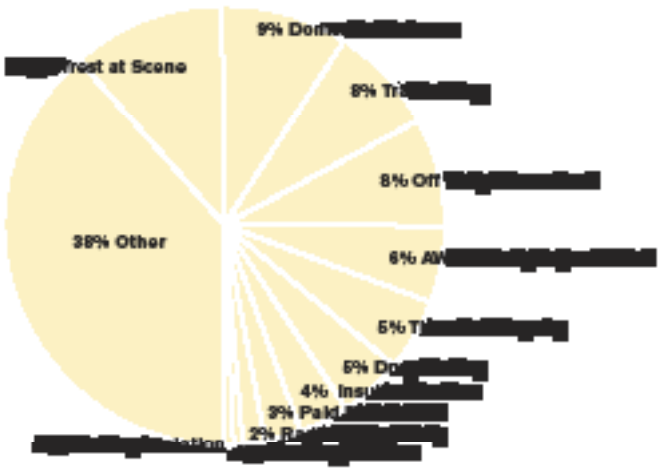
82% (123)
Internal
Cases
Not Sustained


9% Dom
Threat at Scene
8% Tri
8% Off
38% Other
6% AW
5% Th
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4% Insu
3% Paid
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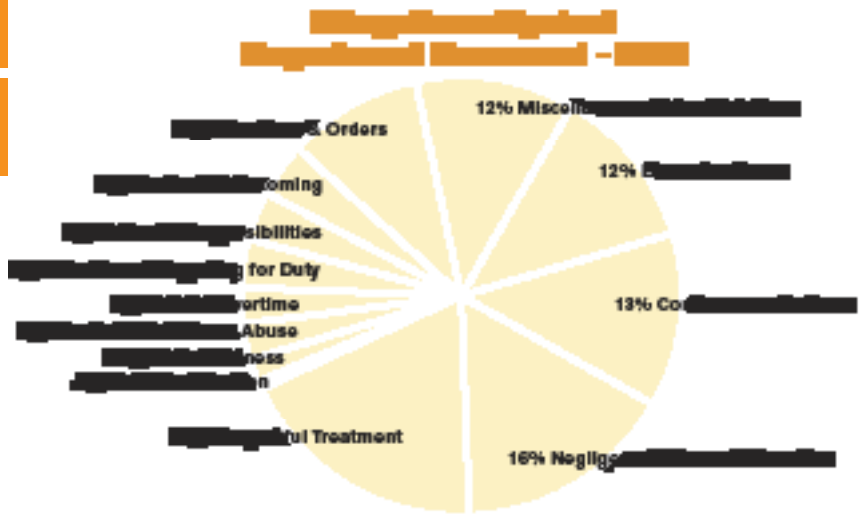
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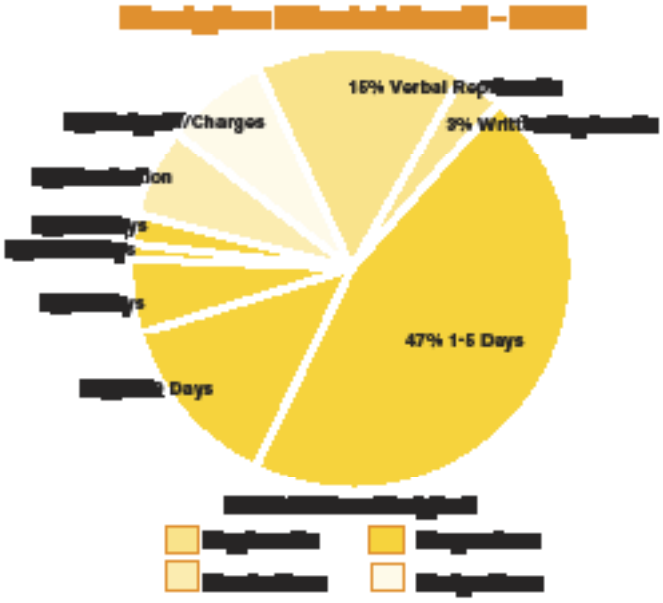
15% Verbal Rep
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3% Writt
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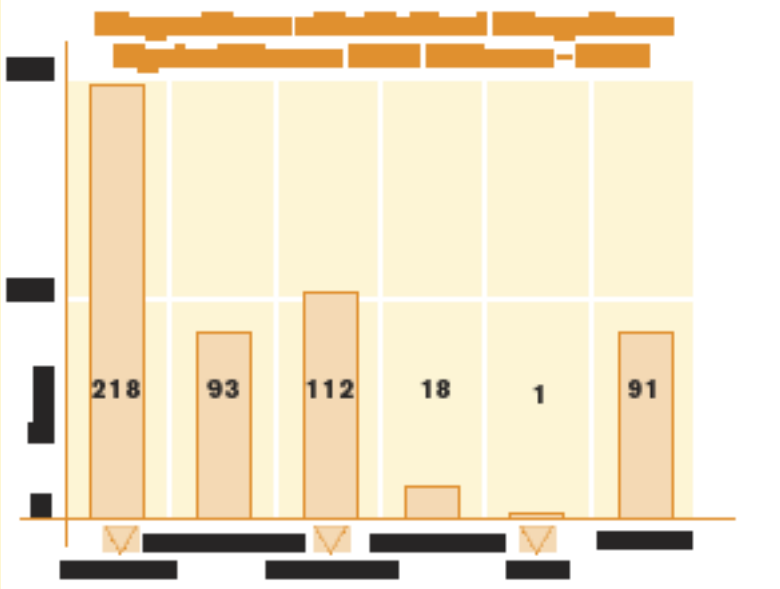
47% 1-5 Days
Days



There could be multiple allegations within one case, with varied dispositions. The hierarchy for how a decision or findings are categorized is:

SUSTAINED: Sufficient evidence supports the complainant's allegations and personnel are subject to disciplinary action. This finding may reflect a need for some action.

NOT SUSTAINED: Investigation failed to prove or disprove the allegations. The weakest finding, as it reflects the inability to prove or disprove.

UNFOUNDED: Investigation reveals action complained of did not occur.

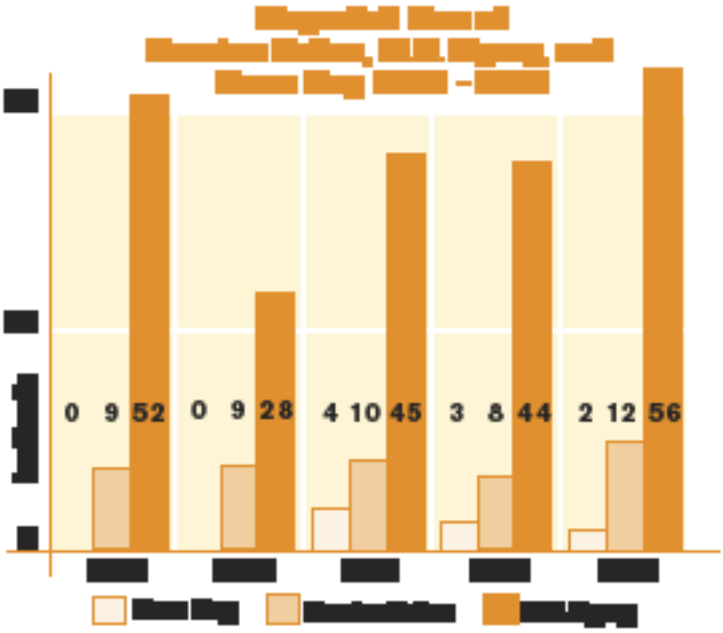
EXONERATED: Action complained of did occur - however, action was reasonable, proper and legal. May reflect a need for training or the need to change or create a policy.

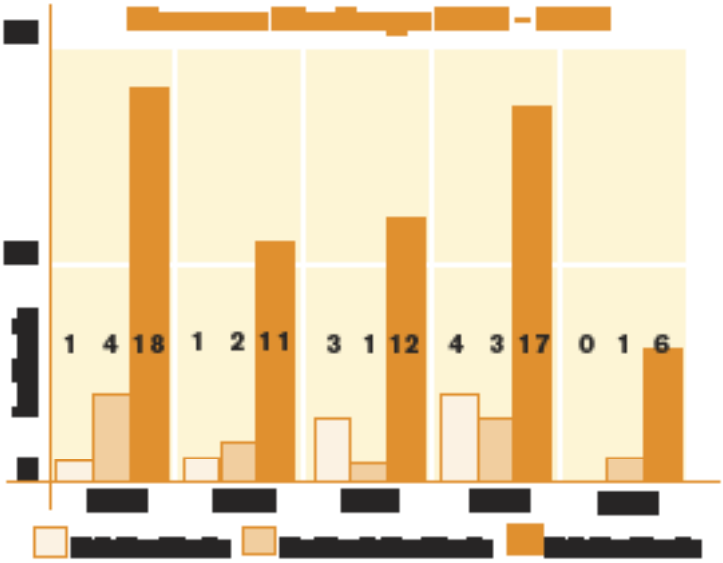
FILED: The matter is placed on file without any disposition.

If a citizen is not satisfied with the investigative process, he/she may make an appeal to the City of Boston's Community Appeals Board.

IAD Complaint Resolution Process

After researching a complaint against an officer, the Internal Affairs Division investigator prepares a report and submits it with his/her recommendation to the IAD Team Leader. After further review the reports are forwarded through the chain-of-command to the Chief of the Bureau of Internal Investigations (B.I.I.). After the Chief of B.I.I. reviews and accepts it, the completed report is forwarded with a recommended finding to the Legal Advisor for the Boston Police Department, and ultimately to the Police Commissioner.





Crime Statistics

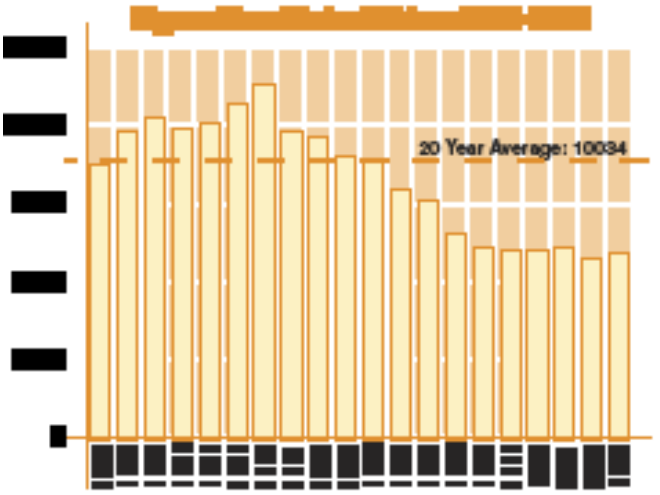
Measuring Progress Toward A Safer City

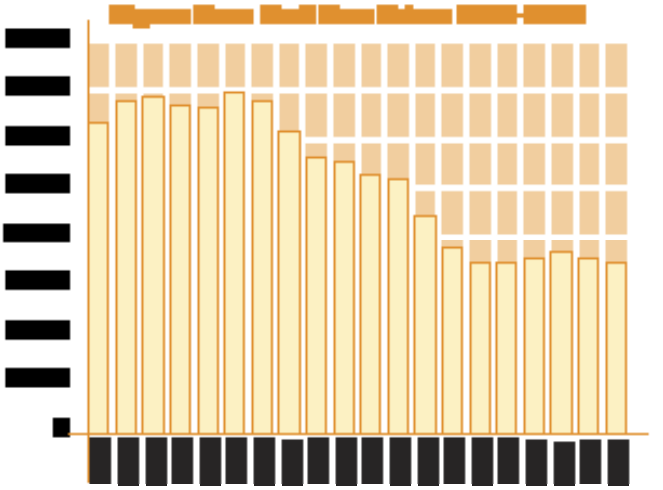
Measuring Progress Toward A Safer City – 2003
The Boston Police Department gathers many types of data in order to support the crime-fighting and prevention strategies that are an essential part of its mission. These examples illustrate the kinds of statistics used by Department personnel to identify, analyze, understand, and successfully address local crime trends and patterns:

Crime Trends

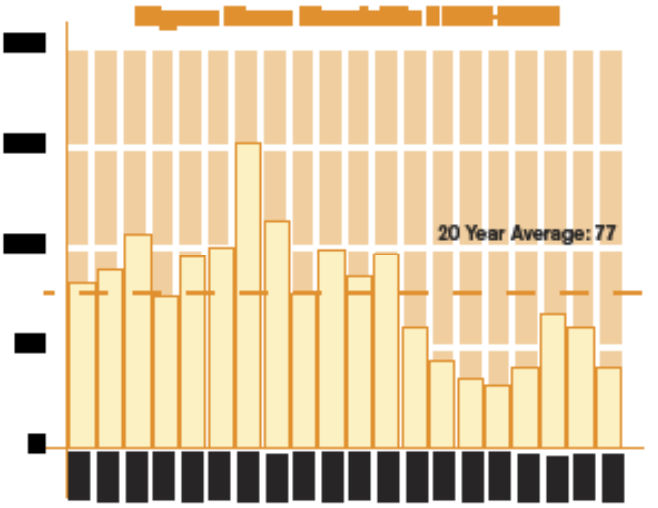
Boston's crime statistics showed a number of significant improvements during 2003, including:

- Violent Crime remained significantly below Boston's 20-year average (Figure 1)
- Part I Crime--which the FBI defines as homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies, and vehicle thefts -- was down by 2% from 2002 (Figure 2 & Figure 3)

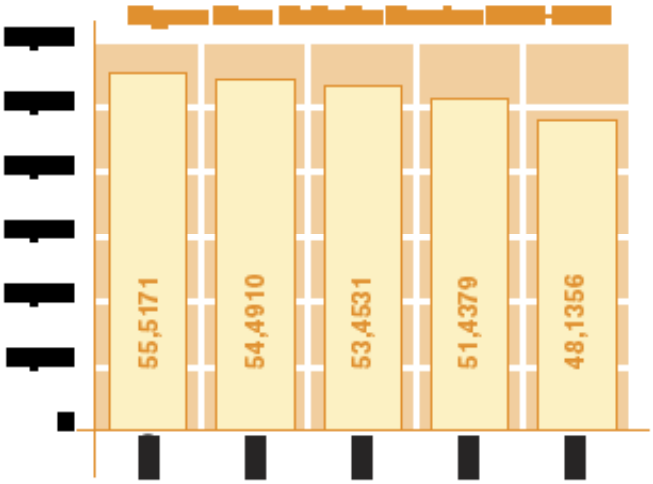




Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	60	39	-35%
Rape*	369	263	-29%
Robbery*	2,533	2,759	9%
Aggravated Assault	3,994	4,113	3%
Burglary*	3,830	4,344	13%
Larceny*	17,824	17,069	-4%
Vehicle Theft*	7,096	6,463	-9%
Total Part 1	35,706	35,050	-2%



- Homicides decreased by 35%, to 39 incidents, the fourth lowest annual total in Boston since 1964. (Figure 4)

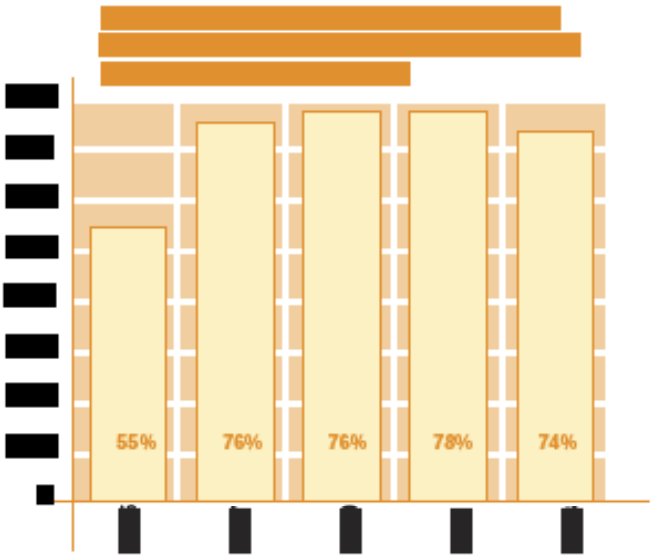


2003 Public Safety Survey Results

The Department also uses data to measure the success of its ongoing neighborhood policing efforts citywide. As part of this effort, The Boston Public Safety Survey has been conducted bi-annually by the Department since 1995. It helps to identify neighborhood crime issues, potential problem areas and the impact of crime and other factors on Bostonians' perceptions of their relative safety and overall quality of life.

Results from the 2003 Survey show that over 70% of Boston's residents feel safe walking alone in their neighborhoods at night. (Figure 5) Other findings included:

- 39% of respondents indicated that they knew the police officers who work in their neighborhoods by name or face,
- 69% of respondents indicated that they believe that the BPD is open to citizens' criticism or suggestions,
- 72% of respondents indicated that they had a favorable opinion of the BPD, and
- 82% of the respondents felt confident about the Boston Police Department's ability to prevent and solve crime.



Bureau of Field Services

Superintendent Bobbie J. Johnson
(617) 343-4300

The Bureau of Field Services includes:

- **Court Unit**
- **District Commands:**
  - **Area A / Districts 1 & 7**
  - **Area B / Districts 2 & 3**
  - **Area C / Districts 6 & 11**
  - **Area D / Districts 4 & 14**
  - **Area E / Districts 5, 13, & 18**
- **Juvenile Detention Facility**
- **Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit**
- **Operations Division**
- **Special Events Planning Unit**
- **Special Police Division**

Bureau of Field Services personnel continued to deliver award-winning public safety services throughout Boston on a round-the-clock basis during 2003. Among the most visible were the front-line officers who compose BPD's patrol staff. Operating from 11 full-service neighborhood police stations, these men and women form the majority of the Department's 2,000 plus sworn and civilian staff. Whether working on foot, bicycle, or patrolling in a vehicle, they remain at the forefront of the Department's innovative prevention, intervention and enforcement efforts.

BFS personnel also receive and dispatch all of the Department's emergency 9-1-1 calls, plan hundreds of special events each year and perform a variety of other specialized functions. Some of these personnel compose: the Court Unit, the Special Police Division, the Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit and also staff Boston's Juvenile Detention Facility. Together, they all work to promote successful neighborhood policing efforts throughout Boston.

In 2003, BFS personnel worked closely with partners throughout the Department and beyond in preparation for the Democratic Party's national convention visit in July of 2004. As part of these detailed measures, the BFS conference room at One Schroeder Plaza was transformed into a state of the art communications Command Center. Located just steps from the 9-1-1 Emergency Operations Center, its new multi-media capabilities now allow commanders to plan for, view, monitor and interact, in real-time, with on-site staff at major events or critical incidents. Multiple VCR, computer and DVD-based capabilities, as well as local and national media outlets and live dispatch information can all be accessed at the touch of a button. This new facility also includes interactive "smart board" and videoconferencing capabilities.

Citywide prevention and safety issues were also another ongoing theme. BFS personnel continued to cultivate strong positive relationships with young people and senior citizens in educational and recreational settings. They developed customized programs to meet the unique needs of diverse groups throughout the City. In September, BPD personnel worked with the Registry of Motor Vehicles as part of Operation Guardian Angel. Through their joint efforts, safety checks were again performed on all privately contracted vans used to transport Boston's school children. This year's sweep totaled 110 inspections, which resulted in numerous citations being written from the over 200 violations discovered.

For the third year in a row pedestrian accidents continued to drop, in part due to the ongoing success of Operation Crosswalk. In years past, Boston had averaged as many as 925 pedestrian accidents per year. Through this program, pedestrian safety on Boston's streets has been significantly improved by targeting motor vehicle offenses at high-incident intersections. Since its inception in 2001, BFS personnel have issued over 38,000 citations through this program alone, which has in turn helped to reduce pedestrian accidents by more than 10% and motor vehicle accidents by more than 5% in 2003.

Each year, Boston's many National Night Out events are coordinated and hosted by the Neighborhood Crime Watch Unit, or NCWU. In 2003, this citywide celebration of Boston's ongoing crime prevention efforts was again named as one of the Top Ten Cities participating nationwide. BPD has now received this honor every year for more than a decade.

NCWU personnel also facilitate police-community partnerships by helping concerned citizens organize themselves in their neighborhoods. In addition to empowering them with information and suggested tactics, NCWU staff also actively encourage positive interaction among neighbors. During 2003 they promoted a new program known as the "Citywide Dialogues on Boston's Racial & Ethnic Diversity." Additionally, over 50 new Crime Watch groups were formed to complement the over 1,000 of these groups which are already in existence throughout Boston.

District A-1

Captain Bernard P. O'Rourke

40 New Sudbury Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2999

(617) 343-4240

During 2003, District A-1 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Downtown, Beacon Hill, Charlestown, the Financial District, Chinatown, and the North End.

These busy neighborhoods often serve as a focal point for a diverse cross-section of Bostonians. Requests for assistance come from local residents, office workers, visiting tourists and students, so A-1 staff members must successfully manage multiple and often conflicting public safety priorities on a daily basis. During 2003, one of the most important of these priorities was to improve the quality of life for those who live and work in the Theater District. This was accomplished primarily by assigning directed patrols to designated "hotspots" and by targeting known drug dealers through aggressive street-level enforcement.

Planned initiatives, such as Operations "Bunker" and "Ed Norton" in Charlestown, each netted multiple arrests and used search warrants to target drug distribution houses. Similarly, "Operation Vice Grip", "Operation Squeeze" and "Operation Wilbur" used ongoing strategies developed by A-1 personnel to combat prostitution and drugs in the areas of the Theater District, Bay Village and Chinatown. These joint measures specifically targeted prostitutes and their customers, since a strong correlation has been shown between drug crimes and prostitution in this area. Regular use of warrant apprehensions also proved to be an effective strategy for removing criminals from downtown Boston's streets.

As in the past, District A-1's officers also worked closely with the community they serve. The District A-1 Advisory Committee includes representatives from each neighborhood who meet together regularly. Their meetings focus on localized crime statistics, and coordinated prevention measures they can use to improve their quality of life and address specific crime issues, such as auto theft. For example, officers worked with local residents to create and post crime prevention notices on vehicles throughout the district. They also placed "target hardening" tips in local newspapers, and formed a partnership with the Charlestown Cooperative Bank to distribute anti-theft devices to local residents at discount prices. These combined efforts helped to reduce A-1's overall vehicle theft by 14%, and by 17% in Charlestown.

After a series of sexual assaults in the North End, District A-1 Community Service Officers received Rape Aggression Defense Systems (R.A.D) training in the summer of 2003. The program provided self-defense classes for women in how to avoid an attack, or if necessary, how to confront individuals who would attempt to harm them. Since certification, A-1 officers have provided multiple four-week sessions of this instruction and also collaborated with C.H.A.D. (Charlestown Against Drugs) to bring the program to Charlestown. Through this partnership, C.H.A.D. purchased the R.A.D. instructional equipment for District A-1 personnel, which is now available to the entire Department. The combination of this training on risk awareness, risk reduction, risk recognition and risk avoidance, as well as improved knowledge among local residents are thought to have contributed significantly to A-1's 13% reduction in sexual assaults during 2003.

District A-1's Youth Service Office hosted a number of workshops for neighborhood young people at various community centers to specifically discuss "Drugs, Peer Pressure and Stranger Danger." Additional workshops have also been planned for neighborhood schools, community centers, clubs and housing developments. The subject matter for these presentations has been broken down into age-specific, drug prevention workshops and will be specifically geared to pre-teens, early-teens and mid-teen groups.

This kind of close collaboration with numerous community groups continued to be particularly effective. A-1 personnel worked with: the Chinatown Public Safety Committee, Downtown Waterfront Association, District A-1 Financial District Information Network, Bay Village Crime Committee, Midtown- Park Plaza Neighborhood Association, West End Civic Association, Mass. Pike Towers, Teradyne Incorporated and State Street Bank, as well as many others throughout the year. Their efforts achieved a number of positive results, including:

Reduction of overall Part I Crime by 9%,
Reduction of average incident response time by 12%, and,
Recognition of Officers Flores and Williamson with Medals of Honor from both

- the City of Boston and the Commonwealth
- of Massachusetts. During a seemingly routine arrest in Chinatown on August 27,
- 2002, Officer Flores was shot twice by a violent, fleeing suspect. Her partner, Officer Williamson, worked with numerous other officers to secure life-saving medical assistance for her, while also assisting in the chase and capture of her assailant.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	4	5	25%
Rape*	41	20	-51%
Robbery*	351	387	10%
Aggravated Assault	400	373	-7%
Burglary*	448	434	-3%
Larceny*	3,840	3,386	-12%
Vehicle Theft*	610	558	-9%
Total Part 1	5,694	5,163	-9%

District A-7

Captain James M. Claiborne

69 Paris Street

East Boston, Massachusetts 02128-3053

(617) 343-4220

During 2003, District A-7 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout East Boston.

Building on successful police-community partnerships, A-7 personnel continued to work closely with East Boston's growing Latino community, which now comprises over half of the local population. Anti-gang initiatives have been a consistent theme. After an increase in local gang-related graffiti, A-7 developed a comprehensive plan to combat the problem, along with the larger concerns of gang activity throughout East Boston and neighboring communities. Their plan included community forums for parents. Each forum featured presentations from Probation and the Department of Youth Services, on the services available to parents, and how they can access them. The Youth Service Providers Network also conducted meetings in both English and Spanish.

District Seven also continued to host a monthly North Shore Gang Education Meeting for representatives from over a dozen different North Shore police, court, and immigration agencies. The information shared at these meetings has helped them to jointly target members of local gangs such as MS13 and the 18th Street Gang, as well as a third new group known as Vato Locos. As a result of their expertise in dealing with these violent, organized criminal groups, A-7 staff members were invited to address a gathering of law enforcement professionals from around the country in Washington D.C.

Education was also a continuing theme. A "Countdown to Kindergarten" event attracted over 60 local children and their families. Staff members participated in a summer "Schoolyard Initiatives" program, in partnership with N.O.A.H. (Neighborhood of Affordable Housing) and local public schools. Captain Clairborne hosted a welcoming "Breakfast with the Principals" in September to introduce A-7 personnel to six new school principals in East Boston. The Boston University Summer Connections Program encouraged local high schoolers to learn more about A-7 and East Boston Court through tours, a question and answer period, and an informative overview of law enforcement as a possible career choice. And in cooperation with the East Boston Foundation, District Seven personnel also again taught popular English as a Second Language classes to 28 adults.

Prevention, intervention, and safety-awareness programs also featured prominently in A-7's efforts during 2003. This included aggressive traffic enforcement using a T-55 car and radar gun in high volume areas, as well as a continuing emphasis on pedestrian safety via "Operation Crosswalk." Eight fully equipped bicycle officers patrol regularly, and A-7 now also has an officer certified in a rigorous 40-hour course on the proper installation and inspection procedures for the various brands of car safety seats. As a result of these combined efforts, A-7 personnel were also able to issue 9,741 motor vehicle citations and 8,061 parking tickets.

Problems associated with underage drinking were discussed in detail in a District Seven presentation to local businesses that sell alcohol in East Boston. In addition to covering other alcohol-related issues, the presentation specifically targeted those who serve alcohol and check identification cards, and showed ways to make sure a license has not been tampered with or altered. Increased monitoring of licensed premises to ensure regulatory compliance also resulted in a number of citations being issued.

Captain Claiborne and the East Boston Chamber of Commerce also co-hosted a community meeting on Commercial Robbery Prevention. The meeting, held at the St. Lazarus Youth Center, provided business owners and community residents with awareness tips to help prevent them from becoming victims. Members of the Office of Research and Evaluation, as well as the Major Case and Neighborhood Crime Watch Units were on hand to discuss the various methods people can use to prevent robberies or, in the case of a robbery, assist police in solving the crime.

With assistance from BPD's Graphic Arts Unit, A-7 continued to publish a vibrant quarterly newsletter for the residents of East Boston. This publication helps keep police and local citizens' groups in touch with one another including: the Salesian Boy's and Girl's Club, East Boston YMCA, East Boston Latino Coalition, North Harbor Children's Initiative, East Boston United, East Boston Safe Neighborhood Initiative, East Boston-Healthy Boston, the East Boston Neighborhood Health Center, the East Boston Area Planning Action Council (APAC), as well as numerous local churches, businesses, and neighborhood and civic associations.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	3	1	-67%
Rape*	18	25	39%
Robbery*	115	155	35%
Aggravated Assault	213	265	24%
Burglary*	193	179	-7%
Larceny*	591	619	5%
Vehicle Theft*	356	309	-13%
Total Part 1	1,489	1,553	4%

District B-2

Captain Albert E. Goslin

135 Dudley Street

Roxbury, Massachusetts 02119-3203

(617) 343-4270

During 2003, District B-2 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roxbury and North Dorchester.

Among the most comprehensive of their efforts was the ongoing implementation of the District B-2 Crime Reduction Strategy. It includes a close partnership with BPD's Youth Violence Strike Force, Boston Housing Police, Parole and Probation officers, and the Department of Youth Services. Initiatives launched as part of this strategy targeted the people and locations most actively involved in criminal activity in the neighborhoods served by B-2's officers.

These measures were designed to focus on specific crime issues by bringing together all of the resources necessary to address and solve them. For example, while participating in BPD's citywide Unsolved Shootings Project, B-2 detectives were able to successfully conclude investigations into 6 shooting incidents that had been cold cases from previous years. Working closely with community residents, B-2 detectives were also able to solve a shooting which had left the victim paralyzed, through the arrest and indictment of the two individuals responsible.

Another related effort focused on increased collaboration among the B-2 Drug Control Unit, the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, and the United States Attorney's Office. Investigators identified, targeted, and arrested some of the most violent criminals in the district, by focusing on the high incidence of aggravated assaults by these repeat offenders. As an added bonus, over 160 firearms were removed from B-2's streets in 138 arrests throughout the year as a result of these joint efforts.

Working closely with the community in a variety of positive ways also continued to reap benefits for District 2. In one new effort, partners such as Northeastern University, MassHousing, the Grove Hall Safe Neighborhood Initiative, and a number of tenant, landlord, and real estate security groups all came together toward a common goal: increased safety and security for people in their homes. Known as the Multi-Unit Housing Initiative, this effort quickly became a forum to gather and share information, and to target the repeat offenders who were preying on their fellow tenants. Residents helped to identify suspects, while B-2 personnel worked to archive the resulting information in an easy to use database that will now help them to identify potential suspects, their methods of operations, known locations, etc.

In addition to the numerous law enforcement and community partners already noted, District B-2 personnel publish a quarterly newsletter, and also work closely with over 60 different Crime Watch groups. These groups do a great deal to facilitate improved relations with police in their neighborhoods. They are also major players in many of B-2's ongoing projects throughout the district to build a safer, healthier community. These efforts include diverse recreation and education projects with young people and senior citizens, as well as community-wide gatherings like National Night Out, the B-2 Community Forum, numerous holiday celebrations, and the B-2 Youth and Family Day which attracted over 2,100 attendees in 2003.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	17	8	-53%
Rape*	78	57	-27%
Robbery*	368	402	9%
Aggravated Assault	832	825	-1%
Burglary*	549	543	-1%
Larceny*	1,822	1,928	6%
Vehicle Theft*	1,265	1,116	-12%
Total Part 1	4,931	4,879	-1%

District B-3

Captain Pervis Ryans, Jr.

1165 Blue Hill Avenue

Mattapan, Massachusetts 02124-3914

(617) 343-4700

During 2003, District B-3 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester and Mattapan.

They spent much of their time focusing on prevention efforts for Part I crimes such as Burglary and Assault, as well as vigorously pursuing individuals with outstanding warrants. B-3 officers also conducted numerous street sweeps as part of their district-wide Crime Reduction Strategy, targeting neighborhood "hot spots" with both high-visibility and undercover patrols.

One of B-3's most significant achievements in 2003 was the capture of a suspect believed to be responsible for numerous commercial break-ins in the Mattapan Square area. From January through October of 2003, businesses in and around the Mattapan Square area were repeatedly robbed by an unknown individual who had typically gained access by breaking down doors, or entered from the roof.

To address this problem, undercover officers were placed on the roofs of several businesses overnight. Meanwhile, District B-3 detectives also became aware of a commercial break-in arrest on River Street in District E-18, not far from Mattapan Square. They submitted these fingerprints for comparison with the ones from the robberies they were investigating. In late October, B-3 officers apprehended this same suspect, while he was breaking into a business on Blue Hill Avenue. Evidence is being gathered to link this man to many other break-ins in the area, and tellingly, no additional commercial break-ins in Mattapan Square were reported once he was in custody.

In collaboration with the Suffolk County District Attorney's Office, the Massachusetts Departments of Probation and Parole, the Boston Housing Authority, and the state's Department of Youth Services, B-3 units also implemented a zero tolerance policy aimed primarily at youths trespassing, drinking, and loitering. Their ongoing efforts paid off, resulting in over 100 of these "quality of life improvement" arrests in 2003.

District-wide, B-3 officers also apprehended over 350 individuals wanted on over 1,000 warrants, and made in excess of 75 arrests for unlawful possession of firearms. All of these efforts contributed to a overall decrease in Part I crime as compared with 2002.

In addition to working with over 25 Crime Watch and neighborhood association groups, B-3's Community Service Office implemented two noteworthy programs in 2003. The first Girls' L.E.A.P., in collaboration with Wellesley College, is an empowerment program aimed at the community's female teen population. Its weekly classes gave participants new tools to cope with peer pressures surrounding a variety of issues in their every-day lives. The program also provided instruction on self-defense and methods to ward off unexpected attackers.

In another new program, youths get together weekly to study the field of electronic communications. The young people are introduced to the world of Hamm-Radio operations and learn how to monitor and participate in programs such as Civil Air Defense and disaster relief efforts. In addition, hands-on training in maintaining and repairing electronic equipment, and field trips are provided. The program is also sometimes used as an alternative for those required to perform community service.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	15	7	-53%
Rape*	48	29	-40%
Robbery*	266	288	8%
Aggravated Assault	566	580	2%
Burglary*	287	325	13%
Larceny*	1,056	873	-17%
Vehicle Theft*	699	673	-4%
Total Part 1	2,937	2,775	-6%

District C-6

Captain Robert Cunningham

101 West Broadway

South Boston, MA 02127-1017

(617) 343-4730

During 2003, District C-6 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote neighborhood policing throughout South Boston. As a result, South Boston experienced a significant drop in its Part I Crime rate, which fell by 6% as compared with 2002.

Heroin addiction and the problems associated with substance abuse continued to concern both C-6 staff members and the residents they serve. Community outreach and networking played an important part in C-6's ongoing efforts to address this issue. Aggressive enforcement enabled the C-6 Drug Control Unit (DCU) to total more arrests in 2003 than any other drug unit in the City. In September of 2003, the DCU investigators were also able to link a drug dealer from South Boston to an armed bank robbery and carjacking that occurred in Braintree only days before. As a result of their investigation, the crime was solved and the perpetrators were arrested.

After experiencing an increase in armed robberies at convenience stores during the first quarter of 2003, District C-6 detectives noted a pattern and focused their attention more closely on the East Broadway area. On March 14th, they were able to successfully identify the getaway car in a store robbery. It was thought to also have been involved in previous robberies by using similar methods. Using this new information, two suspects were subsequently arrested and charged with armed robbery. Further investigation revealed that the same two individuals were also responsible for an additional 5 armed robberies in South Boston.

Crime prevention and safety issues have also continued as an ongoing theme. Recognizing that many of the large, and often overweight commercial vehicles that use South Boston's congested streets constitute a public safety concern, District C-6 officers conducted weekly truck inspections to closely enforce commercial motor vehicle laws. Also, in October, two officers began new permanent assignments at the Mary Ellen McCormack and Old Colony housing developments, where they work closely with BHA police officers, BHA management, and residents to improve the overall quality of life within their assigned areas.

The District C-6 Community Service Office (CSO) invited the owners, managers, and employees of South Boston bars, taverns, and liquor stores to the station for a short seminar on the subject of underage drinking. Attendees were first shown an informational video tape, and then discussed ways to prevent minors from purchasing alcoholic beverages.

CSO staff also arranged for ten C-6 officers to volunteer for Junior Achievement programs in Boston's schools. Junior Achievement is a national organization that dedicates itself to educating young people about the American free enterprise system. It also helps officers and young people to get to know and understand each other in the classroom, while also teaching the young people important lessons that will help them to succeed throughout their lives.

In 2003, District C-6 was fortunate to see three different officers receive prestigious awards. In June, Officer John Dailey received the Andrew Carnegie Award for heroism. In November, Officer Dailey also received the Semper Fidelis Society award for his actions above and beyond the call of duty in risking his own life to rescue an elderly South Boston resident from a raging fire. In October, Officer Dudley Hill received the Henry L. Shattuck Public Service Award for outstanding service to the City of Boston. In November, Lieutenant Maura Flynn was the recipient of the 10th Annual Theodore Roosevelt Association Police Award in recognition of her hard fought battle to return to the Boston Police Department after having suffered a life threatening injury earlier in her career. One other milestone was attained by Lieutenant William T. Morrissey when he was sworn in as a member of the Massachusetts Bar by Dorchester District Court Presiding Justice Sydney Hanlon.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	0	1	100%
Rape*	26	5	-81%
Robbery*	111	102	-8%
Aggravated Assault	236	233	-1%
Burglary*	225	219	-3%
Larceny*	1,137	1,091	-4%
Vehicle Theft*	431	380	-12%
Total Part 1	**2,166**	**2,031**	**-6%**

District C-11

Captain Thomas Lee

40 Gibson Street

Dorchester, MA 02122-1223

(617) 343-4330

During 2003, District C-11 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Dorchester. These ongoing efforts contributed significantly to a 40% decline in homicides.

Finding, safely capturing, and then assisting in the prosecution of violent criminals kept C-11 personnel busy throughout 2003. When several related shootings pointed investigators toward a specific address of interest, officers observed several drug transactions at this location. A protective sweep of the building revealed a woman hiding under the bed with a handgun. Subsequent to her arrest, ballistic testing of the weapon revealed that it had been involved in several of the local shootings, including a homicide. Information provided by this suspect also aided in the capture of three additional accomplices on firearm and drug charges.

Responding to calls for "shots fired", members of the District C-11 Drug Control Unit had begun to monitor the periphery of the crime scene when they observed a male suspect running *toward* the area. Spotting the officers, he dropped a handgun and attempted to flee. Later ballistics testing showed that the shots fired were not from his weapon, however it was suspected that he had been returning to the area for revenge. Having only recently been released from prison, the suspect was be charged as a career criminal, indicted, and returned to incarceration

In response to numerous similar commercial robberies, C-11 officers and detectives collectively organized a comprehensive effort to identify and capture the perpetrator. BPD's Office of Research and Evaluation, the BIS Stolen Car Unit, Operations Dispatchers, and patrol staff from multiple districts all played key roles.

Armed with information from these sources, and multiple witness descriptions, detectives finally got a break in mid-July: the suspect was said to be very distinctive in his appearance, methods, and tools. He had also used an identifiable vehicle to flee his last robbery. Once officers located this car, neighbors pointed out the suspect's address. Though he attempted to flee, he was quickly caught. Investigators discovered additional evidence linking him to dozens of the robberies, as well as firearms and auto theft violations from multiple outstanding warrants for his arrest.

Working in close collaboration with community partners, and maintaining a continuing focus on quality of life crimes continued to aid District 11's staff as well. In 2003, one particularly effective measure of success in this area was the volume of the response received for C-11's new noise reduction program. Always a problem, particularly during warm weather, loud parties had become more than a nuisance for many neighborhood residents. In addition to noise, traffic, and large gatherings of people, many of the parties had become notorious for the alcohol and drug-fueled violence they often helped to initiate.

In response to this growing problem, C-11 set up a noise reduction hotline, and used a dedicated "Party Car" on weekends to deal with the service calls. After over 500 calls and numerous preventive arrests, the proactive policing of these events has proved to be both popular and effective.

Though such efforts often receive little attention, many officers do a significant amount on their own to aid those less fortunate than themselves. These small kindnesses take place every day, but when such combined efforts help over 100 low-income families to celebrate the holidays, it is particularly laudable. Whether through donated turkey dinners, or toys for the 300+ children who eagerly attended the District C-11 Christmas Party, both the officers and the community profit from such thoughtfulness and generosity. These activities also provide one more example of the community spirit which embodies BPD's successful neighborhood policing efforts citywide.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	10	6	-40%
Rape*	57	47	-18%
Robbery*	356	393	10%
Aggravated Assault	576	629	9%
Burglary*	524	552	5%
Larceny*	1,661	1,687	2%
Vehicle Theft*	1,062	927	-13%
Total Part 1	4,246	4,241	0%

District D-4

Captain Edward Wallace

650 Harrison Avenue

Boston, MA 02116

617-343-4250

During 2003 District D-4 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout the Back Bay, South End, Lower Roxbury, and the Fenway neighborhoods of Boston. Their combined efforts helped to reduce Aggravated Assaults by 11%, Calls for Service by 8%, and facilitated over 2,780 arrests.

D-4 personnel formed an "Impact Team" to target, reduce, and deter violent crime. Officers from the Boston Medical Center (BMC), Probation, Parole, the Department of Youth Services, Boston Housing Authority Police, and BPD's own Youth Violence Strike Force are all integral parts of this collaborative law enforcement team. Together they target individuals who have committed significant crimes using tools such as warrant apprehension, probation restrictions, curfews, no-trespass orders, home visits and field interviews. Close communication and the regular exchange of information among Team members contribute to their ongoing success.

During 2003, information supplied by local property managers was used to observe and investigate allegations of drug dealing in the Castle Square area. As a result the D-4 Drug Unit was able to arrest several drug offenders on Halloween night. A similar coordinated effort was required for two significant "shots fired" incidents earlier in the year. By consistently analyzing the inter-relationships, arrest histories, and territory issues among local criminals, D-4 officers were able to identify and arrest suspects in these linked incidents as well. Similarly, Boston Municipal Court and Probation officers assisted in the identification of two suspects involved in the shooting of a pregnant woman at the Massachusetts Avenue MBTA station. Their familiarity with area offenders continues to be invaluable in investigations leading to significant arrests.

Because of its urban location and the experience and skill of its personnel, District D-4 is often called upon to be a "test case" for state of the art technologies and innovative strategies. In 2003, District 4 completed its first full year of implementation for a new Electronic Application for Criminal Complaint process in collaboration with the Boston Municipal Court. This program electronically submits arrest, complaint, arrestee profile, and virtually all other relevant data pertaining to an offender from the point of intake (BPD) to those involved in the case's eventual disposition at the District or Superior Court level. This "e-submission" capability connects police directly to the Boston Municipal Court and provides electronic links from the arresting officer to the Duty Supervisor, Case Supervisor, Clerk Magistrate, and Prosecuting Attorney. In effect it has created an extremely useful electronic footprint for the entire arrest and prosecution process.

During 2003, D-4 staff also tested out two new modes of officer transport: a BMW motorcycle for routine, street-level patrol work, as well as an electric golf cart. The cart is designed to provide officers with greater mobility in covering both highly congested and low-traffic areas, such as a busy shopping district or the Southwest Corridor Park. A second electric golf cart is expected in the coming months.

Safety and prevention efforts were also ongoing mandates at D-4 during 2003. Its personnel continued successful programs such as Cops in Shops, and the Campaign to Stop Underage Drinking, via informational visits to nearly 200 establishments where liquor is sold.

The Junior Police Academy, the CHIPS identification program, and a variety of recreational, athletic and cultural activities brought both children and their parents into meaningful and positive contact with D-4 officers. Over 300 women received Rape Aggression Defense System instruction, and the pedestrian safety program known as Operation Crosswalk again comprised a significant percentage of the more than 10,000 moving violations written by D-4 personnel.

D-4 staff also continued to work closely with numerous community and civic groups such as the Parkland Management Advisory Committee, the Back Bay Security Network, the Back Bay Association, the South End Business Alliance, Washington/Gateway Main Streets, as well as a variety of other neighborhood associations, Crime Watch groups, and university police departments.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	2	4	100%
Rape*	42	31	-26%
Robbery*	468	474	1%
Aggravated Assault	444	393	-11%
Burglary*	635	859	35%
Larceny*	3,887	4,235	9%
Vehicle Theft*	843	860	2%
Total Part 1	**6,321**	**6,856**	**8%**

District D-14

Captain William B. Evans

301 Washington Street

Brighton, MA 02135-3301

(617) 343-4260

During 2003, District D-14 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Allston and Brighton.

Among the most important of District 14's ongoing efforts has been its work with the community to successfully establish and implement a zero-tolerance policy for quality of life crimes, such as excessive noise, disorderly behavior, graffiti, and other property damage.

At the start of the academic year, Captain Evans and his staff again worked closely with local colleges and universities to coordinate this policy with their senior administrators and public safety staff. Then they worked together to explain the details of the policy's expectations and ramifications to both on-campus and off-campus student populations.

As a result of these ongoing efforts, quality of life issues improved considerably, particularly for long-term residents who are often the ones most severely impacted by the disruptive behavior of incoming students in their neighborhoods. D-14 personnel used a variety of methods to achieve and maintain this improvement throughout the year, including: hosting freshman orientation sessions, distributing informational newsletters, and cultivating strong ongoing partnerships with a diverse set of concerned citizens and volunteers throughout the community.

These combined efforts all helped to contribute to Allston Brighton's status as one of the safest parts of Boston. With crime rates dropping throughout the past decade, Allston Brighton showed the largest decrease in Boston, with a 48% reduction in (Part I crime). During 2003, this trend continued, with an 12% decrease. This trend is notable, since the area is one of the most densely populated areas of Boston, and home to 70,000 people of all nationalities. District 14 staff also continued to lead the City in issuing traffic citations. As a result, motor vehicle and pedestrian accidents were significantly reduced in the neighborhoods served by D-14 personnel.

Another important indicator of success for District D-14 was the volume of interest their efforts to provide safety and crime prevention information generated among citizens throughout the community. In 2003, this included a well-attended annual Bike Safety Day in May, featuring a bicycle parade and cookout for young people. D-14 staff also coordinated a popular youth soccer league, and worked effectively with Allston Brighton civic groups to closely monitor local bars and liquor stores for compliance with liquor sales regulations, hours of operation, and noise violations.

Throughout the year events, District D-14 personnel also worked diligently to provide a safe atmosphere at numerous special events. This included parking, traffic, and crowd control for athletic and other events at Boston College, as well as throughout the Boston Breakers women's soccer league season at Boston University's Nickerson Field.

In addition to these, D-14's officers were also key participants in the detailed arrangements necessary to welcome the Premier of China and other dignitaries during visits to Harvard University.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	1	1	0%
Rape*	15	16	7%
Robbery*	173	120	-31%
Aggravated Assault	182	175	-4%
Burglary*	439	569	30%
Larceny*	1,485	1,116	-25%
Vehicle Theft*	384	350	-9%
Total Part 1	2,679	2,347	-12%

District E-5

Captain Timothy J. Murray

1708 Centre Street

West Roxbury, MA 02132-1542

(617) 343-4560

During 2003, District E-5 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Roslindale and West Roxbury. These successful efforts resulted in District 5 having both the lowest overall crime rate in the City, as well as the highest solve rate, for the third year in a row.

Early in the year E-5's Crime Reduction Team worked to create a plan. Its goal was to target property crimes, and in particular, the growing incidence of car thefts and break-ins. During the cold winter months this problem had grown significantly. This was in part because car owners often unwittingly left their cars running in their driveways, thus making them easy targets for thieves.

To combat the problem, District 5 used a number of tactics. First, they publicized the problem in numerous local newspapers and other media outlets. Other prevention measures included securing a corporate sponsor to make a bulk purchase of the anti-car-theft device known as "The Club." These devices were then sold at a significant discount to local residents at various community meetings.

District 5 personnel also worked closely with the Office of Research and Evaluation to identify when and where these incidents were occurring and what types of vehicles were most likely to be stolen or damaged. Armed with this information they created a "Top 5 Makes of Locally Stolen Cars" list. They sent letters to car owners throughout the district identifying what the owners needed to do to "target-harden" these susceptible vehicles. In another ongoing program known as "Operation Pick-off", District 5 officers also used warrant apprehensions as a successful crime prevention tool. As a result of their combined efforts, District 5's warrant arrests increased, which also contributed to a related decrease in auto thefts.

Another car-related enforcement area identified by E-5's Strategic Planning process was the depth of the community's concerns regarding roadway and pedestrian safety issues. District 5's officers had previously identified a strong correlation between increased motor vehicle stops and a decrease in car accidents. They used this information to redouble their efforts via the "Target Tango" traffic enforcement program. In it they focused on speeding and other moving vehicle offenses, and conducted over 12,000 vehicle stops in 2003. Looked at in another way, from 2000 to 2003, District E-5 personnel increased their motor vehicle stops by 50%, while also decreasing motor vehicle accidents throughout the district by more than 30%.

Close collaboration with community members was also a theme for several other programs at District 5. One of the most successful of these efforts was an innovative new Youth Job Fair, hosted by the E-5 Community Service Office. It featured the participation of a number of local business owners, as well as cooperation from community organizations such as Healthy Roslindale, Boston Main Streets, and the West Roxbury Business and Professional Association. In just one measure of its success, more than 50 local teenagers received jobs at local supermarkets, McDonalds restaurants, and other neighborhood businesses from the Job Fair. One pleasantly surprised teen was heard to exclaim: "I can't believe the cops got me my first job!"

At the same time, District 5 continued to expand its efforts to address several ongoing neighborhood concerns or quality of life issues. Its "Operation Zero Tolerance" focused on underage drinking through a comprehensive plan which:

- Educated vendors who sell liquor,
- Targeted adults who procure alcohol for minors,
- Patrolled locations where minors congregate to consumer alcohol, and
- Educated community groups and parents.

As a result, hundreds of minors were prevented from engaging in illegal activity, numerous adult arrests were made, citations were issued to non-compliant vendors, and community awareness of the problem was increased through multiple educational meetings and forums.

One of the many groups that District 5 worked very closely with during 2003 was the West Roxbury Public Safety Coalition or WRPSC. This group helped E-5 officers to warn and educate the District's elderly population about various scams and rip-offs used to target senior citizens. WRPSC also partnered with District 5 to encourage local stores to install video surveillance systems. This multi-year effort has already resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of businesses which have installed such systems, and such efforts also facilitated the effectiveness of "Operation Baited Hook". This initiative concentrated on retail businesses which had been robbed multiple times in the past, and resulted in the capture of an armed, masked perpetrator who had robbed a neighborhood convenience store.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	4	4	0%
Rape*	8	8	0%
Robbery*	74	95	28%
Aggravated Assault	117	145	24%
Burglary*	161	163	1%
Larceny*	506	453	-10%
Vehicle Theft*	383	335	-13%
Total Part 1	1,253	1,203	-4%

District E-13

Captain Robert M. Flaherty

3347 Washington Street

Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

(617) 343-5624

During 2003, District E-13 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing throughout Jamaica Plain. Their efforts proved to be highly successful, as Part One violent crime decreased by 16%. Property crimes were also lowered by 11%.

Both community residents and District 13 staff members praised the success of Operation Sound Off. An ongoing program designed to eliminate neighborhood noise disturbances, it has significantly improved local residents' quality of life. Since its inception, noise complaints have decreased considerably, but Operation Sound Off also provided an unexpected added benefit: a number of the vehicles stopped for noise violations were also found to be unlicensed, uninsured, or unregistered as well. In some cases the vehicle stops also identified wanted individuals (or vehicles) suspected of involvement in previous crimes, thus leading to their arrest on outstanding warrants.

District 13's investigative personnel also successfully addressed a problem with robberies, which had increased near the Jackson Square MBTA stop and around the Bromley-Heath housing development. Using a combination of research, decoy officers, and surveillance techniques, E-13 detectives quickly identified nearly 40 different suspects who were thought to be at least peripherally involved in one or more of the robberies. Many were local teens who lived in the neighborhood. During a three-week period, E-13 personnel succeeded in arresting over a dozen of these suspects for involvement in the robberies as well as numerous drug-related offenses.

Department of Youth Services officers, as well as local juvenile Probation personnel also played an important role in solving this problem. They worked closely with E-13 investigators to make sure that these youthful offenders, many of whom were aged 14-22, complied with the strict court-mandated sentencing provisions given them regarding curfews, known associates, etc. As part of this anti-robbery initiative, E-13 detectives totaled over 50 drug arrests in one three month period, which contributed to an associated decline in overall robberies (-7%) and break-ins involving motor vehicles (-14%).

Now in its third year, the District E-13 Community Mediation Program has assisted numerous local residents in finding ways to peacefully resolve their disputes. Whether the disagreements were between a landlord and tenant, antagonistic neighbors, estranged family members, or arose from other circumstances, the involvement of a respected third party often helped them to quickly mediate a satisfactory result for both sides. During 2003, the Mediation Program expanded through a partnership with the Egleston Square Main Streets Program. As a result, four recently trained E-13 staff members now serve as certified mediators at a new, public Mediation Center housed in the Main Streets facility. The program is a valuable resource for both local law enforcement and the community, since it offers disputing parties a positive, no-cost alternative to potential involvement with the judicial system.

One of District E-13's strengths has been the willingness of its personnel's to work closely with the community. Their cooperative efforts have included routine information sharing, solicitation of grant monies, and the co-development of strategies to achieve the joint goals outlined in E-13's Strategic Plan. Many of these efforts have focused on ways to address quality of life concerns, such as traffic enforcement. In 2003, E-13 officers issued over 8,200 moving violations, as well as an additional 8,622 parking violations. They also took pride in again having a Crime Watch group from Jamaica Plain rewarded as one of the "Top Ten" such groups in Boston.

E-13 officers also work closely with diverse groups such as Urban Edge Community Development, and the Jamaica Plain Business Association, as well as the Franklin Park Coalition, the Egleston Square Y.M.C.A., and the Hyde Square Task Force.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	2	2	0%
Rape*	17	9	-47%
Robbery*	161	205	27%
Aggravated Assault	228	257	13%
Burglary*	212	228	8%
Larceny*	1,136	989	-13%
Vehicle Theft*	642	550	-14%
Total Part 1	2,398	2,240	-7%

District E-18

Captain Christine M. Michalosky

1249 Hyde Park Avenue

Hyde Park, MA 02136-2891

(617) 343-5600

During 2003, District E-18 personnel continued to use a variety of innovative measures to promote the concepts of neighborhood policing in Hyde Park, Mattapan, Jamaica Plain, and Readville. These efforts contributed to significant decreases in Part One crime categories such as: homicide (-100%), sexual assault (-16%) and larceny (-2%).

In response to a rise in commercial robberies over the summer months, officers from both of E-18's Beat Teams devised a detailed anti-burglary strategy which netted a number of arrests. During follow-up investigations, District 18's detectives gathered forensic evidence which tied some of the suspects to additional incidents. The same strategy was also applied to car breaks, in cooperation with the neighboring Milton and Dedham Police Departments. As a result of these joint efforts, a significant amount of stolen merchandise was recovered, and arrests were made for breaking and entering (motor vehicle), larceny, and receipt of stolen goods.

District E-18 officers had come to expect a high volume of calls for noisy parties, disturbances, and fights following the conclusion of the popular Caribbean Festival each year. As a proactive measure in 2003, E-18's Community Service Office developed a prevention plan to address these concerns.

Officers first noted addresses with a history of such problems. Then they visited each location in advance to warn both the tenants and owners of the penalties for disturbing the peace. Each was also asked to sign a form acknowledging their receipt of the information. Several post-Festival parties received similar informational visits in their beginning stages. No further calls for service were noted for these addresses, and the plan was later successfully adapted for use with local college students. As a result of "Operation Caribbean Calm", calls for noise-related disturbances were reduced by 95%.

Officers investigating a rise in local car thefts discovered an interesting pattern. It seemed that the thieves were stealing very specific models to harvest parts. The parts were needed to upgrade the thieves' legally owned, high-performance vehicles for illegal drag racing on District E-18's streets under the cover of darkness. Members of the South Zone Beat Team worked with the Governor's Auto Task Force to identify, target, and arrest them.

Execution of a related search warrant also closed down a "chop shop" used to modify the vehicles. Officers recorded plate numbers, questioned those thought to be involved in the races, and fully enforced all motor vehicle laws with fines. Together these efforts combined to reduce stolen vehicles by 27%, and almost totally eliminated drag racing as an ongoing problem.

In response to community complaints regarding unsupervised youths wandering through local neighborhoods, District E-18 officers worked closely with BPD's School Police Unit to identify, round up, and return the truant students back to their schools. Since the start of this Hyde Park High School Initiative, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of students leaving school prior to dismissal, and an associated decrease in community complaints.

E-18 detectives were also commended for their thorough investigation into a fraud ring which targeted the elderly and operated under the guise of several pest control companies. The investigation uncovered victims in the City of Boston, as well as others living in nearby communities to the south of the city. Their monetary losses were in estimated to be in excess of $50,000.00. Four suspects have since been charged with a variety of felonies, and the investigation is continuing.

One of District 18's most important achievements has been the ongoing emphasis which its personnel place on building and maintaining successful partnerships with diverse groups throughout the community. Some of these include: The Re-inventing Justice Program with the West Roxbury Court, and the Hyde Park High Roundtable, which meets regularly to discuss students who are having problems, and find possible solutions.

E-18 personnel also regularly collaborate with the DYS Task Force, numerous local Crime Watch groups, and the Orange Line Task Force. Business and neighborhood groups are also well represented via close liaison with groups like Hyde Park Main Streets, the Hyde Park Board of Trade, the Sacred Heart Community Group, and the Hyde Park Neighborhood Association.

Crime Types	2002	2003	% Chg.
Homicide	2	0	-100%
Rape*	19	16	-16%
Robbery*	90	138	53%
Aggravated Assault	200	238	19%
Burglary*	157	273	74%
Larceny*	703	692	-2%
Vehicle Theft*	421	405	-4%
Total Part 1	1,592	1,762	11%

Operations Division

Deputy Superintendent William H. Bradley
(617) 343-4600

In addition to processing over 461,500 emergency 9-1-1 calls, in as many as 58 foreign languages in 2003, the Operations Division also handled over 6,400 stolen car reports and nearly 56,000 towed vehicles. Its Neighborhood Interaction Unit also processed over 18,500 additional incident reports via telephone, freeing up thousands of additional man-hours for use in the Department's ongoing community policing initiatives in neighborhoods throughout Boston.

Operations personnel use advanced equipment such as a VESTA computerized telephone-answering system, along with an "Enhanced 9-1-1" computer system, and a recently upgraded Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system to answer this high volume of emergency calls around the clock. The Teletype Unit is linked directly to state and nationally-based computer systems, such as the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Through these interactive data-centers they can query, enter, locate, and cancel notices regarding stolen property. These systems are also used extensively to exchange and monitor administrative messages with other law enforcement agencies, both locally, and across the country.

Beginning in 2000, and continuing into 2003 and beyond, the Operations Division has taken a number of steps to hire and train the 60 civilians who will eventually replace police officers as the Department's emergency dispatchers. Thus far, more than 30 of these new civilian dispatchers are already on the air, with more scheduled to start during 2004. These dispatchers have not only freed up literally dozens of police officers for reassignment throughout the community, but have also helped the Department to maintain the high quality of its dispatch services, while also significantly lowering their overall cost.

Of necessity, training in the Operations Division is extensive and ongoing. New police dispatchers are first trained in the workings of each of the communications systems noted above. Then they undergo a certification process by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They also receive training and certification on standards set by the national Association of Public-Safety Communications Officers (APCO) for Emergency 9-1-1 call-handling procedures. Soon, all BPD 9-1-1 Call-Takers will also receive additional Criminal Law instruction from staff members at BPD's Police Academy.

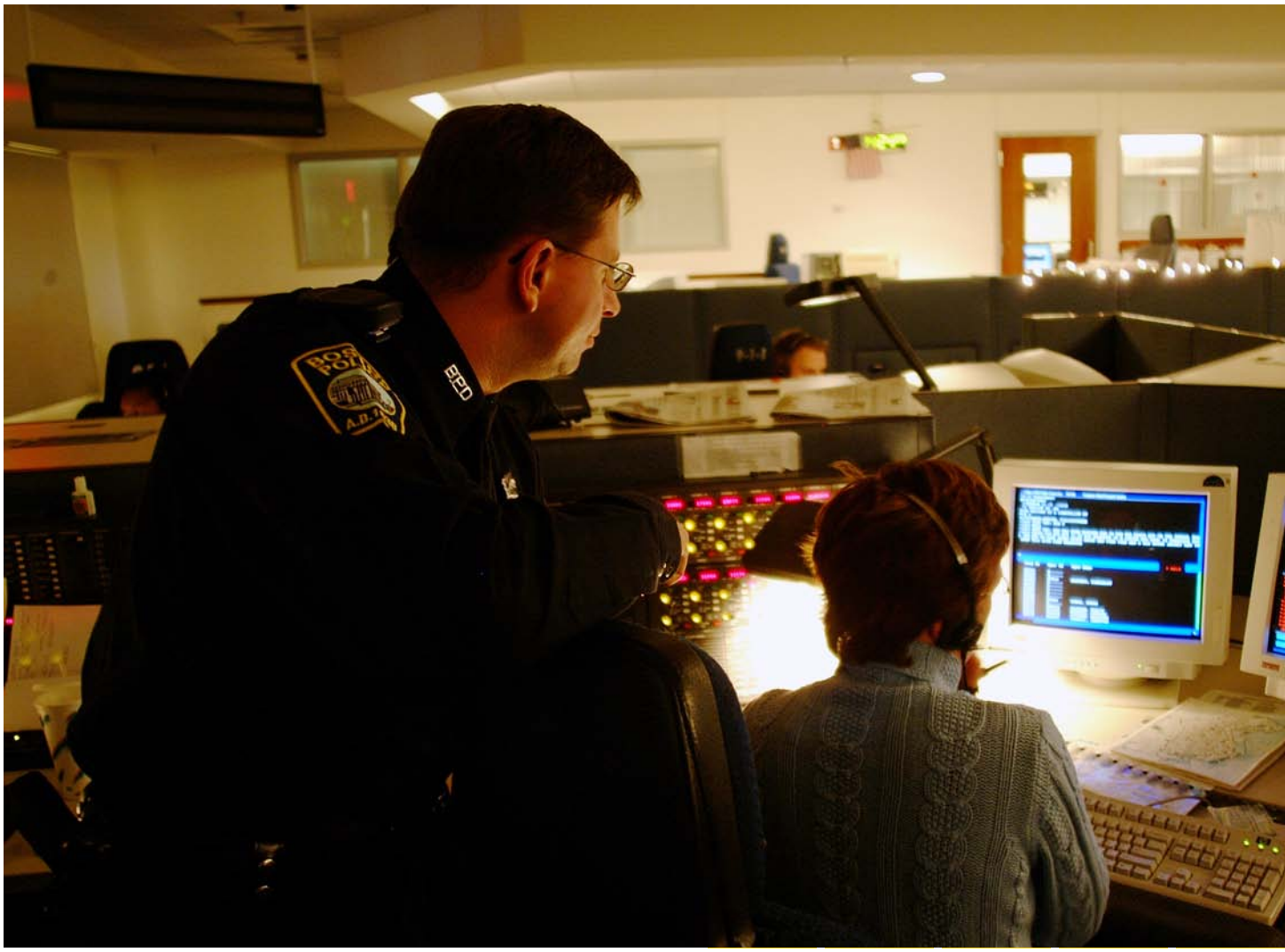
The Operations Division Tape Librarian maintains the Tape Room where all police channels and 9-1-1 lines are taped on a twenty-four hour basis. In 2003, the Tape Librarian made over 3,400 cassette tapes of 9-1-1 calls for administrative and criminal investigations and testified in numerous court proceedings.

Operations Statistics during 2003:

- Processed 325,128 emergency 9-1-1 calls
- Processed 100,054 wireless 9-1-1 calls
- Processed 48,672 abandoned 9-1-1 calls
- Processed 6,463 Stolen Car Reports
- Processed 55,821 Towed Vehicles
- Processed over 3,483 request for 9-1-1 tapes
- Processed calls in 40 foreign languages

The Operations Division works closely with numerous other health, public safety, and government agencies located in Boston and throughout the New England region. Some of these include: Boston Fire Alarm, Boston Emergency Medical Services, the Boston Fire Department, Boston Housing Authority Police, Boston Municipal Police, the Massachusetts State Police, numerous local college and university police departments, and the National Park Service. Operations personnel also work closely with personnel

from BPD's own Information System Group, the Offices of Media Relations, and Research and Evaluation. The Emergency Operations Center is also a popular destination for tours by members of Citizens' Police Academies, local Police Explorer Scouts, and community groups and other visitors from around the world.



Bureau of Special Operations

Superintendent Paul F. Joyce, Jr.
(617) 343-5646

The Bureau of Special Operations includes:

- **Mobile Operations Division**
- **Tactical Support Division (Mounted Unit, K-9 Unit)**
- **Youth Violence Strike Force**
- **Environmental Safety Division (Haz-Mat Unit, Harbor Patrol, Explosive Ordnance Unit)**
- **School Police Unit**

Personnel in BSO's specialized units take great pride in the fact that the Department entrusts them with many of its most challenging and potentially dangerous assignments. These can include everything from executing high-risk warrant apprehensions, to securing and neutralizing explosive devices, dealing with hazardous materials, escorting natural gas tankers, or providing security for scenes as varied as presidential motorcades or classrooms at a middle school. In each of these situations, BSO personnel successfully respond to a diverse set of public safety challenges, and work collaboratively with numerous agencies, groups, and individuals throughout Boston each day.

The Youth Violence Strike Force's efforts during 2003 remained solidly focused on preventing violent crime in Boston, and particularly on eliminating firearm and drug-related violence among its young people. Through its regular Gang Intelligence meetings, along with the parallel track of the Unsolved Shootings Project, and their own surveillance and intelligence gathering activities, YSVF personnel were able to make over 1,000 arrests in 2003. From these arrests over 70 firearms were recovered, along with over $100,000 in seized proceeds from criminal activities. As noted elsewhere in this report, Boston's highly regarded Re-Entry Initiative has also successfully focused a number of combined proactive strategies on preventing recidivism among offenders as they return to their communities from prison.

The Department's Mobile Operations Patrol (M.O.P.) remained highly active in 2003 by participating in numerous special events throughout the City, mounted on their highly visible Harley Davidson motorcycles. In this capacity they provided escorts, dignitary protection, and traffic enforcement assistance, including the issuance of more than 35,000 motor vehicle citations. As members of the Department's elite Entry Team, M.O.P. personnel also continued to develop teaching proficiencies in hostage rescue and other related tactics via a new regional collaborative effort which now includes over 80 other jurisdictions. Together this group is developing and implementing innovative new techniques in S.W.A.T., crowd control, and motorcycle operations.

BSO's School Police Unit again used a variety of innovative means to keep the peace in Boston's public schools. In-depth training from the Secret Service in Washington, D.C. facilitated their ongoing use of Student Threat Assessment Teams (STAT). Working in collaboration with psychologists from the Boston Public Schools, these teams successfully researched a variety of potential violent threats, intervened and defused numerous potentially volatile situations, and also recovered two firearms.

Similarly, Operation Homefront used the successful tactic of home visits, and incorporated the Department's continuing strong partnerships with the local faith community in a further effort to eliminate the threat of violence in Boston's schools. Whenever school administrators identify at-risk students, a pairing of police and clergy members quickly springs into action to visit the young person at home. The goal of these visits is to engage family members and other community resources in addressing the student or family's perceived problems. Often, the student will be encouraged to receive tutoring, counseling, or other forms of support from groups like Youth Opportunities-Boston, and the Youth Services Providers Network.

Another collaborative effort in cooperation with the MBTA Police focused on students' safety while making their way to and from school, and particularly on eliminating the potential for violence on the MBTA's buses and trains. This StopWatch program put young people on notice that their activity while commuting would now be as subject to review by their schools as their behavior in the classroom. In addition to increased patrols by School and MBTA Police around school closing times, BPD's Office of Research and Evaluation now regularly compiles monthly data which enables enhanced monitoring of individual MBTA stations and routes, and to help police and individual schools to work together more effectively on specific problems areas identified by time of day, geography, etc.

As an integral part of BPD's effective policing strategies throughout the City, several Bureau of Special Operations (BSO) units have also assumed additional responsibility for many of Boston's domestic preparedness functions in 2003 as well. For example, the Explosive Ordnance Unit dealt successfully with over 240 calls for service, including almost 90 specific bomb threat incidents. The Bomb Squad also participated in comprehensive training exercises at the federal Hazardous Devices School in Huntsville, Alabama, and has hosted numerous informational safety and awareness seminars for local businesses and other organizations. The Bomb Squad is also slated to host an intensive, day-long, Explosive Demonstration Day at Fort Devens with members of the FBI and the Massachusetts State Police Bomb Squads.

Similarly, the Canine and Mounted Units have both increased their capability to be used for tactical response and crowd control measures in addition to their more traditional roles in the past. These additional training and deployment opportunities have also allowed both the officers in these units and their canine and equine counterparts to receive accolades for their visibility, mobility, and versatility, as well as their unique abilities to interact successfully with members of the public. At diverse neighborhood events throughout Boston, they continued to be well received. Plans are now also underway to deploy these units more often in neighborhood settings as well, so that they can also use their skills to assist district-level personnel in neighborhoods throughout Boston on a regular basis.

Boston Receives Federal Anti-Terror Funding

The City of Boston was selected during 2003 to receive federal funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Urban Areas Security Initiative II, or UASI. This program helps large urban areas address their essential anti-terror equipment, planning, exercise, training, and operational needs. It also assists them in building enhanced and sustainable capacities to prevent, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism, including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) incidents. Boston was one of only 29 cities across the country to receive this special designation.

Through this initiative, the Boston Urban Area will receive a total of $16.6 million in funding to support the development of effective responses to such threats. To secure this funding, the City of Boston first completed a comprehensive capabilities and risk assessment for the entire urban area in October. This was followed up with the development of a more formalized and detailed Boston Urban Area Security Strategy, based on the needs identified in the initial assessment.

The Department continues to work closely with the Commonwealth's Executive Office of Public Safety, DHS, and the eight neighboring communities (Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, and Winthrop), which comprise Boston's formal Urban Area. This UASI Working Group includes representatives from nearly a dozen separate disciplines, including public safety, public health, and other basic city services. The Department also continues to work directly with the Mayor's Office to oversee the structure and specific processing requirements necessary to successfully administer Boston's UASI grant monies.

To date, approximately $1.7 million in UASI funds have already been received. These funds have been used to support ongoing assessment and strategy development phases of the initiative, along with the purchase of specialized equipment. Additional UASI funding will be used to support ongoing anti-terrorism training exercises, as well as other homeland security-related improvements throughout Boston and its Urban Area partner communities.

BPD Programs Recognized by IACP

In October of 2003, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recognized the excellence of two BPD programs. Both the Department's Re-entry Initiative, and its Unsolved Shootings Project were ranked among the very best policing initiatives in the world. The Boston Re-entry Initiative received the annual ITT Night Vision Community Policing Award, one of the most prestigious awards in law enforcement. The Unsolved Shootings Project was selected as a finalist for IACP's Webber Seavey Award, an award that the Department received in 1999 for its well-known Operation Cease Fire youth violence prevention program.

IACP presented these awards during its annual meeting in Philadelphia. Its selection committee chairperson, Gary Kempher, noted that Boston's Re-entry Initiative was the finest example of a re-entry program he had seen. The program was developed as a partnership among the Boston Police Department, the Suffolk County Sheriff's Department, and several local faith-based organizations. Its goal is to prevent recidivism among offenders as they return to their communities from prison. Modeled on the success of Operation Cease Fire, the Re-entry program uses a carrot and stick approach. Participating offenders are offered assistance in finding employment, and also receive counseling and other services. However, they are also warned that if they choose to re-offend, they will be swiftly and severely prosecuted.

The Unsolved Shootings Project is one of the Department's most promising new initiatives to prevent firearm violence. It recognizes that a relatively small number of people are actively involved in a disproportionately large number of firearm incidents. Designed to stop cycles of retaliatory violence before they can happen, it focuses on this known population of violent individuals. Personnel from units throughout the City gather on a regular basis to share information and resources. Together, they focus quick and intense attention on cases of firearm violence where retaliation is thought to be likely. They work to remove perpetrators and potential victims from these kinds of situations before additional acts of violence can take place. Boston has already experienced a 25% decrease in unsolved shootings cases in recent months as just one result of these ongoing prevention, intervention, and prosecution efforts.

Charitable Activities

Numerous BPD staff members donate their time, money, and talents to a variety of charitable causes throughout the year. The community spirit they help to foster not only benefits the officers themselves, but also the communities they serve. These ongoing efforts have also become an important part of the Department's successful neighborhood policing efforts citywide.

2003 Award Recipients

The Schroeder Brothers Memorial Medal
The Department Medal of Honor
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Sergeant Charles L. Byrne	District B-3
Police Officer Robert J. Welby	District B-3
Police Officer Dennis C. Cogavin	District B-3

The Walter Scott Medal
The Department Medal of Honor
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Sergeant Charles R. Daly	District C-6
Police Officer Daran D. Edwards	District E-13
Police Officer Thomas E. Sullivan	District C-6

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Detective Roy J. Sergei
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer James J. Morrissey	District E-5
Police Officer James D. Harris	District E-5

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Detective Thomas J. Gill
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Sergeant Detective Robert P. Harrington	B.I.S.-Homicide Unit

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Detective Sherman C. Griffiths
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Detective Robert J. Kenney	B.I.S.-Homicide Unit

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Police Officer Louis J. Metaxas
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Sergeant John H. Danilecki	District B-2
Police Officer Michael R. Doyle	District B-2
Police Officer Adam C. Gill	District B-2
Police Officer Michael R. Mylett	District B-2

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Detective John J. Mulligan
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer Jason S. Gilmore	District E-5

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Police Officer Thomas F. Rose
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer Alvin S. Holder	District B-3
Police Officer Earl G. Jacob	District B-3
Police Officer Eric McPherson	District B-3

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Police Officer Jeremiah J. Hurley
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer Paul J. Bercume	District E-5
Police Officer Albert C. Christie	District E-5

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Police Officer Berisford Wayne Anderson
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer Robert Cappucci	District D-14

The Department Medal of Honor in Memory of Sergeant Richard F. Halloran
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer James A. Griffin	District A-7

The Mayor's Medal of Excellence
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer Matthew J. Conley	District E-13
Police Officer Joseph Marrero	District E-13

The William J. Taylor Meritorious Service Award
The Boston Police Relief Association Memorial Award

Police Officer James R. Sheehan	District B-2
Police Officer Brian M. Smigielski	District B-2

Commissioner's Special Citation

Detective Joseph W. Dahlbeck	B.A.S. - Information Technology Division

Henry L. Shattuck Public Service Award

Police Officer Dudley N. HIll	District C-6
Maureen M. Yamartino	Crime Laboratory

Theodore Roosevelt Association Boston Police Award

Lieutenant Maura J. Flynn	District C-6
Dep. Supt. Marie L. Donahue	Bureau of Internal Affairs

State Trooper George L. Hanna Medal of Honor

Police Officer Zenaida Flores	District A-1
Police Officer Carlton A. Williamson	District A-1

State Trooper George L. Hanna Medal of Valor

Sergeant Detective Daniel M. Keeler	B.I.S. - Homicide Unit
Police Officer Stephen Rioux	District B-3
Police Officer Gregory D. Dankers	District B-3

BPD Marks A Decade of Neighborhood Policing Success

In 1994, Boston's well-known and award-winning Neighborhood Policing model was still very new. Incoming Police Commissioner Paul Evans had wisely decided not only to continue the community policing themes begun by his predecessor, William Bratton, but also to place a special emphasis on broadening and deepening them. The successes generated through close partnerships with other law enforcement, the local faith community, and numerous citizen groups in neighborhoods throughout Boston soon began to pay off with positive results. These programs would do much to reshape not only the Boston Police Department in the years to come, but also the City it serves:

1994: First "Summer of Opportunity" program sponsored by John Hancock

1995: The Boston Gun Project begins regular meetings with the YVSF

1996: Operation Cease Fire begins

1997: BPD moves into new Headquarters facility at One Schroeder Plaza

1998: Crime Analysis Meetings and Beat Team strategy help to promote "best practices"

1999: BPD receives Webber Seavey Award For Quality in Law Enforcement from IACP

2000: Boston's Dorchester District Court selected by DOJ for national pilot program

2001: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation helps to document "The Boston Strategy"

2002: A new Re-Entry Initiative, and other programs help to reinvigorate community partnerships

2003: Commissioner Evans selected to head U.K.'s Police Standards Unit

2004: Kathleen O'Toole named as Boston's first female Police Commissioner

BPD Retirees 2003

Sgt. Gerald Abban
William Anderson
P.O. Raymond Armstead
P.O. Philip Arthmann
P.O. Robert Bagley
P.O. William Battos
P.O. Frederick Bollen
P.O. James Bonner
Lt. Det. John Boyle
Det. George Brown
P.O. Sherman Brown
Sgt. Thomas Burke
Patricia Butler
P.O. Joseph Campisi
Sgt. Donald Carter
Det. William Carter
Sgt. Roy Chambers, Jr.
Sgt. James Coakley
P.O. Michael Collins
Lt. Robert Conlin
Capt. Ronald Conway
P.O. Francis Corbosiero
Lt. Det. Paul Corboy
Sgt. Brendan Craven
Lt. John Crossen
Capt. Thomas Crowley
Sgt. Stephen DaCorta
P.O. Kenneth Daley
Capt. Frederick Daniels
P.O. Francis DeSario
Supt. Ann Marie Doherty
Sgt. Howard Donahue
P.O. Edward Donahue
Lt. Vincent Donohoe
Det. Daniel Donovan
P.O. Joseph Donovan
Capt. Stephen Doris
Sgt. Richard Doyle
Det. Edward Doyle
P.O. Patrick Duffy
Sgt. Det. Walter Duggan
Police Commissioner Paul Evans
Dep. Supt. Paul Farrahar
Ann Felzoni
Sgt. James Fitzgerald
Capt. Det. Maurice Flaherty
Sgt. Paul Flaherty
Det. Charles Fleming
P.O. John Fleming
P.O. William Flippin
P.O. Thomas Foley, Jr.
P.O. Irma Foster
Muriel Galvin
Lt. Jose Garcia
P.O. William Gaughan
Det. Joseph C. Geary
Det. Thomas Gleason
Virginia Gleeson
P.O. Joseph Gray, Jr.
Sgt. Joseph Griffin
P.O. John Griffith, Jr.
P.O. Daniel Hagerty
Caroline Hainline
Det. William Hartford
Sgt. James Heffel
P.O. Michael Hurley
P.O. Richard Ingersoll
P.O. Thomas Johnson
Lt. Thomas Kelley
P.O. Sheila Kelley
Lt. James Kelley
Lt. Det. George Kelly
P.O. James Kenneally
P.O. William Kenney
Det. Mark Lawless
P.O. Bonita Leonard
Sgt. George Lotti
P.O. John Lyden
Capt. Thomas Lydon
Lt. James MacDonald
Sgt. Det. Jeremiah Manfra
Ronald Mason
Sgt. Loman McClinton, Jr.
P.O. Francis McDonough
P.O. Paul McDonough
Det. Patrick McDonough
Captain Stephen Edward McNelley
P.O. William Meehan
P.O. Peter Mugford
Det. Joseph Mugnano
Sgt. Dennis Murphy
P.O. Kevin Murphy
P.O. William Murray
Det. Martin Nee
P.O. Robert Nee
P.O. James E. Nugent
P.O. John O'Brien
Sgt. William O'Connell
P.O. John O'Keefe
P.O. Stephen O'Malley
P.O. Joseph O'Malley
Det. Lawrence Pacino, Jr.
P.O. James Parker
Idella Payne
Det. John Pierce
Sgt. Det. Richard Pugsley
Lt. John Paul Rice
P.O. Thomas Richardson
P.O. Robert Richardson
Dep. Supt. Laurence Robicheau
David Rocha
P.O. Alicia Schepici
Det. John Scott
P.O. Gerald Sheldon
P.O. John Slattery
P.O. William Smith
Sgt. Det. Herbert Spellman
Capt. Roger Spring
P.O. Daniel Sullivan
P.O. Daniel Sullivan
Det. Edward Szalno
P.O. Robert Thistle
Lt. Robert Thompson
P.O. John Tracey
P.O. George Travis
Det. Gerald Vanderwood
Sgt. Det. Eileen Vanderwood
Dep. Supt. Phillip Vitti
Sgt. Det. Eugene Wade
Sgt. Det. John Walsh
Det. Richard Walsh
Sgt. Det. Maria Walsh
P.O. Francis Walsh
Lt. Charles Webb, Jr.
P.O. Edward White
P.O. Preston Williams
P.O. Robert Yanovitch

In Memorium

Detective Raiford D. McMillan

Detective Raymond T. Jackman

"But those rare souls whose spirit gets magically into the hearts of men, leave behind them something more real and warmly personal than bodily presence, an ineffable and eternal thing. It is everlasting life touching us as something more than a vague, recondite concept. The sound of a great name dies like an echo; the splendor of fame fades into nothing; but the grace of a fine spirit pervades the places through which it has passed, like the haunting loveliness of mignonette."

-- James Grover Thurber (1894-1961)

Boston Police Department Directory

Area/District Stations

A-1	343-4240	40 New Sudbury Street Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Chinatown, North End, Bay Village, Financial District
A-7	343-4220	69 Paris Street East Boston
B-2	343-4270	135 Dudley Street Roxbury, Mattapan, North Dorchester
B-3	343-4700	1165 Blue Hill Avenue Dorchester, Mattapan
C-6	343-4730	101 West Broadway Street South Boston
C-11	343-4330	40 Gibson Street Dorchester
D-4	343-4250	650 Harrison Avenue Back Bay, South End, Fenway, Lower Roxbury
D-14	343-4260	301 Washington Street Allston, Brighton
E-5	343-4560	1708 Centre Street Roslindale, West Roxbury
E-13	343-5630	3347 Washington Street Jamaica Plain
E-18	343-5600	1249 Hyde Park Avenue Hyde Park, Mattapan, Readville
G	343-4600	Area G Operations Division

Executive Offices

343-4500	Office of the Police Commissioner
343-4577	Bureau of Administration and Technology
343-4300	Bureau of Field Services
343-4526	Bureau of Internal Investigations
343-4497	Bureau of Investigative Services
343-4410	Bureau of Professional Development
343-5646	Special Operations
343-5043	Chief Administrative Hearings Officer

Key Operational Services

343-4661	Central Supply
343-4379	Facilities Management
343-4665	Finance
343-4610	Fleet Management
343-4475	Hackney Carriage
343-4677	Human Resources
343-4545	Labor Relations
343-4550	Legal Advisor
343-4520	Media Relations
343-4520	Neighborhood Crime Watch
343-4530	Research & Evaluation
343-5096	Resource Development & Strategic Planning
343-4620	Telecommunications

Key Investigative Services

343-4465	Ballistics
343-4527	Community Disorders
343-4690	Crime Lab
343-4350	Domestic Violence
343-5625	Drug Control
343-4470	Homicide
343-5200	Major Investigations
343-4400	Sexual Assault
343-4328	Intelligence Unit
343-4444	Youth Violence Strike Force